INSIST UPON HAVING,
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,127—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE LIBRARY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	16th Octr.
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	23rd „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th „
M* CARTHAGE	5080	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.L. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	13th „
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	20th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5162	W. A. Wheler	27th „
M* CARTHAGE	5080	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th „
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	18th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	755	W. B. Andrews	25th „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	18th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 685

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 24, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMaubeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 14th Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd Oct.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 14th Oct.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,
BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WHAT EVERY LADY SHOULD KNOW.

THAT

THE LADY'S IMPERIAL ROVER

Is the most elegantly designed and tastefully finished Machine in the world.
LIGHTNESS and BEAUTY
combined with STABILITY.
Every Machine carefully adjusted to suit the requirements of purchasers.

THE ROVER CYCLE CO., LD.,

(Late J. K. Starley & Co., Ld.),
METEOR CYCLE WORKS, COVENTRY.
PRICE, CASH Rs. 420.

AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE ART DEALERS, IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS

Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, Prints and Sporting Pictures (Framed and Unframed), Autotypes, Fores' and Mcqueen's Sporting Prints, Photos of Actresses, Artists' Studies, Classical, Undraped, and other Pictures, Views of Bombay and India.

FRAMES, MOUNTS, MOULDINGS, GILDING, RENOVATION OF PICTURES.

NEW CATALOGUE NOW READY

OF
Alphonse de Neuville's Celebrated Battle Scenes
Beautiful Reproductions in Photogravures of Pictures,
BY
Tadema, Leighton, Waller, Dolort, Schreyer, Detaille, Haynes-Williams, Marcus Stone, Eisley, Kate Perugini, Maude Goodman, Drummond, Douglas, and Joy.

HAYWOOD HARDY'S SPIRITED DRAWINGS.

Battle Pictures by Capt. Giles of the Sind Horse, Ernest Crofts, Caton Woodville, R. Gibb, Lady Butler (Thompson) and other English Artists.

Floral, Landscape, Head, Figure, Animal, Bird, and Fruit Studies by Eminent Artists in each Respective Branch of Art.

CAPT. GILES' PIG-STICKING PICTURES.

Catalogue Post Free on Application.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—

LATHAM & CO., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.

DRESSMAKERS
AND
MILLINERS
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS
FOR
THE APPROACHING SEASON
ARE NOW BEING DELIVERED

LADIES
WILL FIND THEIR REQUIREMENTS
WELL CATERED FOR
AND
CHARGES MODERATE.

ENLARGEMENTS.

IN BROMO—PLATINO FINISHED IN FIRST CLASS STYLE ONLY.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW BUILDING,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 725 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY

Beg to invite attention to the

NEW STOCK OF STORES AND PROVISIONS.

Imported from the best Houses in perfectly fresh condition.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS of all Kinds.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
BEERS AND STOUTS,
of the approved Brands only.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds:—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

TO COMMEMORATE

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
MORENAS & Co.
JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
C. D. DAMANIA.
H. D. MOOLAN.
M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES WORTHINGTON, having RESIGNED his APPOINTMENT in our service, the POWER OF ATTORNEY hitherto held by him from our firm is CANCELLED as from 1st September, 1897.

KERR, TARRUCK AND CO.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are now prepared to accept Fire Risks on goods and properties of all kinds in Bombay and in the Mofussil at Current Rates of Insurance.

TATA AND SONS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE from the BOMBAY ARSENAL of LEAD OLD M. H. Cwts 600-0-0.

II. Tender Forms can be obtained on any working day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., on payment at the rate of Annas two (2) for each form.

III. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the Form of a "Presidency Bank" Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes as Earnest-money at the Rate of 2 per cent on the total value of stores to be purchased.

IV. Purchase money, plus a security of 10 per cent. to be paid before delivery.

V. Security will not be returned to the purchaser until he produces Shipping Documents proving that the Lead purchased has been shipped to Europe.

VI. Security will be forfeited in case of failure in any of the conditions agreed upon on the part of the purchaser.

Tenders will be opened at the office of the Bombay Arsenal, on MONDAY, 15th November, 1897.

There will be a reserved price at Rs. 207-5-5 per ton of LEAD OLD M. H., and all applications will be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, who may accept or refuse an application without assigning a reason for such.

J. FOWLE, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN addition to the business already advertised to be brought forward at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to be held on the 20th INSTANT, the following letter will also be taken into consideration.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, October 8th, 1897.

COPY OF THE LETTER.

To the Secretary,
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, beg to give notice that having regard to the obligations the Company is under to the late lamented Bai Motibai Jehangir Wadia, who on numerous occasions has advanced money to the Company on moderate and reasonable terms in spite of tightness of the money market then prevailing, and who for the convenience of the Shareholders, for many years past allowed the Company free use of her House in the Fort as a Branch Office, we intend to propose at the next General Meeting of the Shareholders to be held on the 20th instant, that a Marble Bust of the late lamented Bai Motibai Jehangir Wadia be erected at the cost of the Company and placed in the Jehangir Wadia Mills at an early date, and that the Directors be authorised to take the necessary steps with a view to obtain the said bust, and place it in the Jehangir Wadia Mills.

We remain, yours faithfully,

J. BRISTED,
ERUCHSHAW JAMSETJEE HAKIM,
BOMONJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH,
HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE JEJEEBHOY,
MEHRBAI NOROWJEE DAVUR,
KAVASJEE MERWANJEE SETH,
COWASJEE CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.
N. J. GAMADIA,
N. J. GUZDER,
M. R. VAJIFDAR,
SASSOON J. DAVID,
BAPOOJEE CURSETJEE VATCHAGANDI,
E. J. WADIA,
TEMULJEE BHICAJEE NARIMAN,
AND OTHERS.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINDER HOSIERY, SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, SHIRTS, SCARFS, SILVER KURGOTA, &c.

By order C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Oomer Hassum and others, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th October, 1897, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of a quantity of hosiery, cotton, woollen and coloured socks and stockings of sizes and sorts, guernsey, shirts, night caps, neckties, belts, tissue shawls, handkerchiefs, towels, empty boxes, chairs, steel, &c., &c.—Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate: consisting of pieces of gold and silver, silk trousers, pairans, embroidered odhni, kinkhob, watch silver kurgota copperplate pieces, cut pieces of cloth, old turban, coat, umbrellas, dal, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1897.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.
TENDERS INVITED FOR FREIGHT CONTRACT BY THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates per ton, including rebate allowance to the Association at which owners and Agents of the Steam-ship Companies are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods (amounting to nearly 1,50,000 packages per year) from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.

2. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next.

4. No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

P. S.—Draft contract can be had on application at the office of the Association.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..	$	7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..................	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

46, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A MANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.

CUVÉE RESERVÉE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts ...... Rs. 36
One dozen Pints .... " 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & CO.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together, because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

# PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1897.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any
Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manger and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS' HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1897.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	8
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	5	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDOW, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One new English built half C spring Vis-a-Vis, with India rubber tyres, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDOWS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well known-makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranted Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,345
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	127½
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shaughai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	3 0

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	141½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,1.0
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	136½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	58	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	68¾
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	367½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	163½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
[illegible]	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	540
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	760
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	595
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	740
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,715
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	810
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,015
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	580
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	535xd
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1020
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	530
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	660
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,555
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	505
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	250xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,110
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,465
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,170
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,406	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Oriental	6,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	330
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	880
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,205
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	950
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	3.0
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	665
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	650
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	780
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	240
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	142
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,630
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	56
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,380
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	212
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	600	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	250	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	467½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28 xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-10
China Leaf	"	24-8 Noml.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-7
Do. do. new	"	24-5
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-8
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-6
Sovereigns	"	15-8
Do. Dragoons	"	15-7
Bar Silver 17	"	72-12
Do. 17½	"	72-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water, 1-5m., 0-37a. Low water, 6-48m., 6-40a. Gymkhana Hockey Tournament.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Cashmere and Clan Macrae entered, and the steamer Taurus left the dock yesterday.

A Mahomedan Fair.—The annual Mahomedan fair, known as the Mudar Chalil Fair, will take place, this evening, at Null Bazaar.

The Late Mill-hand Strike.—The operatives of the Indo-China Mill, at Sewree Road, returned to work, on Tuesday, and the mill was started working at once.

Serious Accident to a European Seaman.—About 5 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, Charles Williams, aged thirty-two years, a seaman belonging to the steamship Agapanthas, was going up the ladder from the 'tween decks of No. 1 hold, carrying a large hammer in his right hand, when accidentally his foot slipped and he fell into the hold, a height of about twenty-nine feet, fracturing his right fore-arm and right thigh bone. He was conveyed to the St. George's Hospital, and detained under treatment.

Theft on the Hired Transport Nubia.—Miss Moberley, Stewardess on board the hired transport Nubia, now lying in the stream, has reported to the police that, on the morning of the 10th instant, before going for a bath, she placed in an open drawer in her cabin a black leather purse, containing four half-sovereigns, twenty shillings in silver, and one thin gold chain, in all collectively valued at Rs. 64, and forgetfully left the door of the cabin open. On her return, about half-an-hour after, she found the purse with its contents missing.

Thana News.—A correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—A Parsi lad, about 16 years of age, son of Mr. Adenwalla, who is employed in the Commissariat Department in Bombay, committed suicide by drowning himself in a well near Shenvis' chawls, on Sunday last.—Seventeen out of 35 students of the B. I. Thana High School are reported to have been qualified to appear before the Matriculation Examination Committee, which will be held in Bombay in November next.—The Thana Municipality have had applied to the Government of Bombay to lend their new buildings for the Lunatic Asylum, at Nawapada, for the use of an Observation Camp; but the Government have, it is stated, refused to accord their sanction.—Mr. Ramchandar Sakharam Barvay, head clerk to the Collector of Thana, has been appointed to act as a Mamlatdar and Second-class Magistrate at Kelva Mahim, in the Thana District.—It is reported that people from the plague affected districts have begun to come into Thana to stay until the plague has been stamped out of their districts.

Celebration at the Portuguese Church, Dadur.—A correspondent writes:—On Sunday, the Revd. Augusto Francisco DeSouza, who was raised to the dignity of priesthood on the 18th ultimo, by the Most Revd. Don Antonio Pedro da Costa, Bishop of Damaun, celebrated his first Mass. On the previous evening, before the commencement of solemn vespers, in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, the Very Revd. Commendador C. F. DeSouza, the Vicar of the Church, blessed a beautiful statute of this Saint, presented by the new priest to the Church as a souvenir of his first Mass. The Church was adorned for the occasion with great care and taste. There was a large gathering, not only of the parishioners, but also of the faithful from the surrounding villages. Amongst those who came were the Very Revd. Canon Faria, attended by over twenty priests, Inspector Hack, Captain Azavedo, Administrator of Damaun, and Mr. J. M. de Silva, the Bishop's nephew. The latter two gentlemen came expressly from Damaun to honour the new priest. After the solemn High Mass, the Very Revd. Vicar of the Church offered a sumptuous dinner to his guests, among whom were the Vicar-General, the Administrator of Damaun, the nephew of the Bishop, and many priests.

Gross Abuse of Gratitude.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe prosecuted Luximon Dewka, a noted character, on two charges of theft of a silver watch and chain and sundry other articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 28-4, the property of Ebrahim Sulleman and Ebrahim Shaik Yusuf, both employes of the Cooria Mill, residing together in the room of a chawl at Sion. The accused, who was formerly employed in the Cooria Mill, had been acquainted with both the complainants. On Sunday night he went and asked them to allow him to stay with them for the night, as he was tired, having come on foot from Cooria. The complainants acceeded to his request, as he was their old acquaintance and a fellow-operative in the mill. In return for this gratitude the accused robbed one of his watch and chain, and the other of his clothes while they were asleep, and quietly left the place. On discovering their loss, the complainants made a report to the police, who arrested the accused on Monday night in the house of his aunt, at Mazagon, with the whole of the stolen property in his possession. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Damaun Notes.—In connection with the theft of the ornaments of the goddess, at Khatri Street, in Lower Damaun, the police had arrested Dharmaji Dajiba, a Soni, Morkia Dhondoo, a Ghati, Purshotum Govan, a Sutar, and Kalia Hario, a Koli. On a preliminary enquiry being made before Mr. Francis Moniz, the Acting District Judge, he held that a *prima facie* case had been made against all except No. 1, who was discharged, while the three others were detained in custody to undergo their trial at the convenience of the court.—At 8 p.m., on Thursday last, the people of Kathiria, in Lower Damaun, were put in a state of great alarm at the news that a big *nag* or cobra capill had made its appearance. A cobra, measuring five feet in length, while passing through the door of a house in Kathiria, got a portion of its tail caught, and while it was making efforts to extricate himself, hundreds of persons, principally Hindus were attracted to the spot. The Hindu females, perceiving that it was of the *nag* species, bowed before it and worshipped it and prevented its being molested in any way, and while a devout Hindu was carrying it by a pair of tongs to be set at liberty, on the sea beach, it slipped on its way from his hands and was about to make its escape, when a Christian police officer, who had more regard for the safety of human beings than for the venomous reptile, took the first opportunity offered to him to take action, and killed it with a gun in his hand to the regret of the Hindu bystanders.

CHAMPION RIFLE SHOOTING IN BOMBAY.

Professor Zio Payne, assisted by Madame Odella, gave his first appearance in Bombay, at the Gaiety Theatre, on Tuesday evening, in his show of Legerdemain and sleight of hand. The theatre was tolerably well filled, and the entertainment was highly interesting. The professor was cordially received, and his tricks were constantly applauded. He passed his rifle and box of bullets round the house, and one European gentleman offered to fill the rifle, which being done, from over the back of a chair, unseen, in a lying position, the professor shot a potato through backwards which was placed on the head of Madam Odella, and the house was taken by surprise at the success of this startling show. Then, again, a European gentleman from the audience got a burning cigar in his mouth shot through in exactly the same position, and he was heard to say that for 500 guineas he would not have the experiment repeated. The professor shot the light out of a burning candle without damaging even the very wick of the candle. His show of a living skeleton was also highly surprising and interesting. The professor is a good speaker, and kept the audience in roars of laughter all through. He is prepared to carry on his champion rifle shooting with anyone of the audience when the performance is repeated, as it probably soon will be.

HIGH COURT.—October 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

For Consent Decree.

71,97—Baikrishna V N K—Narranjee Mooljee and another vs Nathoo Morarjee and another—Edgelow and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

113,97—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Ezra Joseph Goorji and another—Framjee M and M.

312,97—Craigie L and O—La Societe General Mercantile vs Eduljee Cowasjee Dalal.

461,97—Brown and M—Sir Edward Albert Sassoon and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Espahan and another.

462,97—Edgelow and G—Narrotumdas Monjee vs Valabhram Jetharam and others.

463,97—Maganlal and R—Gulba Praga and others vs Ardesir Cursetjee.

471,97—Bicknell M and B—Shrikrishna Mansukhdas and others vs Girdharilal Juggonnath and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

150,97—Payne G and S—Trimback Gungadhur Ranade vs The Union Mills Co, Ld—Wadia and G.

401,97—Bhaishankar and K—Vasonji Khimjee vs Madhowjee Mohanjee—Brown and M.—Part heard.

259,97—In person—Kalidin Sawbaran vs Karson Dharsey—F P Pavri. Part heard.

307,97—Payne G and S—Trimback Gungadhar Ranade vs Bhagwandas Moolchand and another—Wadia and G and Ardeshir H and D.

297,97—Ardeshir H and D—The Standard Mills Co Ld vs Trimback Gungadhar Ranade—Payne G and S.

96,97—Bicknell M and M—Rustomjee Shapurjee Mistry vs Jamsetjee Jejibhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardesir H and D.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

COUNTY CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

SURREY.

Surrey concluded a brilliant and successful season with a drawn game with Sussex, and by sheer hard luck lost the pride of place among the counties. Their record of 17 wins, 4 losses, and 5 draws is much better than their record last year of 17 wins, 7 losses and 2 draws. Their proportion of drawn games to matches arranged is the least, viz., 19 per cent., whereas Lansashire's proportion is 27 per cent., Essex's 43 per cent., and Yorkshire's 30 per cent. In batting Abel stands out conspicuously first in spite of a long spell of ill-luck, and his average of 50·90 for 36 completed innings is simply astonishing, and he is undoubtedly to be regarded as the champion batsman of the year. He has scored 6 centuries all in county matches, two of these being over 200. D. L. A. Jephson, Hayward, K. J. Key, Baldwin, and Brockwell have all got averages of over 30. It was a pity that Jephson was not selected to play until late in the season and Dryce was unable to play until after the University matches. Hayward ably seconded Abel, and although he scored only 1 century he made many nice doubles. K. J. Key considerably improved upon his form of the previous year, while the fine batting shown by Baldwin will assure him a regular place in the eleven. The selection of Lees greatly strengthened the Surrey team, as besides doing good work with the leather he showed good batting on many an occasion, especially when the best batsmen failed to come off. The brunt of the work in bowling fell to the lot of Richardson, who has borne it very creditably. Of the 460 wickets which fell against Surrey 238 or more than half were captured by him at a cost of a little over 14 runs apiece, and without the slightest doubt he was par excellence the best bowler of the year. If I remember right no bowler except Richardson himself has previously taken 200 wickets in county matches. One particular feature about his bowling this season is that he was equally deadly on all wickets, whether wet or fine. Hitherto he was considered dangerous only on hard true wickets but this year he entirely removed that supposition, e.g., in Surrey's return match with Leicestershire when he took 12 wickets for 20 runs, and in their first match with Middlesex when he took 5 wickets for 38 runs in the second innings and was chiefly instrumental in Surrey's victory in that match by 9 runs. What Surrey would be without Richardson it is difficult to say. His services to the county, though extending over a period of only 6 years, are very great—even greater than those of Lohmann,—and it therefore behoves the Surrey committee to give him a benefit match as soon as possible. Even 2 benefit matches, say those with Lancashire and Yorkshire, would not be any great reward for the immense services which he has rendered and will render to Surrey. Richardson received good support in bowling from Hayward and Lees, and at the beginning of the season from Brockwell also. Surrey must indeed congratulate themselves on their good fortune in possessing the best batsman of the year in Abel and the best bowler in Richardson. The following are the principal batting and bowling averages:—

BATTING.

	No. of innings.	Not out innings.	Runs	Most in an innings.	Average.
Abel	39	3	1833	250	50·91
D L A Jephson	17	2	568	102	37·86
Hayward	32	2	1045	130	34·83
K J Key	35	5	962	130*	32·06
Baldwin	38	2	1137	234	31·58
Brockwell	39	0	1224	225	31·38
Holland	10	1	225	93	25
W W Reed	16	4	291	86*	24·25
H B Chinnery	26	1	577	149	23·08
Lees	30	5	514	44	20·56

* Not out.

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Richardson	1398	436	3387	238	14·23
Hayward	713·1	219	1757	91	19·30
Lees	681·2	223	1515	75	20·20
Brockwell	434·1	172	901	37	24·35

SUSSEX.

The Sussex eleven have this year made a great advance on their doings of last season and from the last position they have risen to the 6th. Their record of 5 wins, 6 losses, and 9 draws is a fair one, considering that only two of the drawn games were against them, the rest being either even or in their favour. The good record of Sussex is due in a great measure to the acquisition of their many years want, viz., a really good fast bowler, in Cyril Bland, who made a very successful show and in the very first year of his career took more than 100 wickets in first class cricket. The most noteworthy performance of Sussex was their creditable victory over Yorkshire in the return match by 6 wickets after having been defeated in the first match to the tune of an innings and 307 runs. Sussex also fared very well in their first match with Lancashire and showed their great capability as a batting side by scoring the large number of 476 runs against the powerful Lancashire bowling, the quality of which attack may be judged by the fact that only three other teams succeeded in scoring over 300 against them, viz., 345 by Yorkshire, 305 by Warwickshire and 301 by Surrey. Sussex, however, did not make any very great advance upon their batting of last year. K. S. Ranjitsinghji was not in anything like his brilliant form of last year and although still heading the averages his average fell from 58·55 to 42·51. He was very ably supported by G. Braun, who showed the most consistent cricket and maintained his old form. W. L. Murdoch, W. Newham, C. B. Fry, and Bean have all done well, while Marlow and Parris occasionally came off. The brunt of the work in bowling was borne by Bland and Tate, and to a lesser extent by J. C. Hartley. The last two were both very expensive, whilst Bland was also slightly expensive, but considering that this was only his first year we may hope for greater things from him in the future. One regrettable feature about Sussex cricket this year is that Killick, the young professional, who had distinguished himself so much in batting last year did not maintain anything like his brilliant form. He was included in the team only in the early part of the season and his average was 9·66 for 15 completed innings as against 31·44 for 27 completed innings last year. Below are the principal batting and bowling averages:—

BATTING.

	No. of innings.	Not out innings.	Runs.	Most in an innings.	Average.
K S Ranjitsinhji	36	5	1318	170	42·51
G Brown	37	3	1314	100	38·64
W L Murdoch	35	1	1021	130	30·11
C B Fry	16	1	440	122	29·33
W Newham	35	5	799	96a	26·63
Bean	33	2	780	115	25·16
Parris	26	6	461	70	23·05
Marlow	32	1	683	61	22·03

a Not out.

BOWLING.

	Overs	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Bland	892	257	2232	95	23·49
K S Ranjitsinhji	93	21	279	11	25·36
J C Hartley	297	62	838	31	27·03
Tate	940·4	330	1957	72	27·17
C B Fry	148	54	356	12	29·58
Killick	285·4	113	600	19	31·57
Parris	351·1	100	809	24	33·70

WARWICKSHIRE.

Warwickshire's record of 3 wins, 4 losses, and 11 draws shows an improvement upon their record last year of 3 wins, 7 losses, and 8 draws. Warwickshire have shown a great capacity for playing drawn games, and this is to be traced to their powerful batting and the weakness of their attack. On the form which they displayed, I think, they are the weakest bowling county, even inferior to Leicestershire, Sussex, and Derbyshire. Their regular bowlers, Santall and Pallett have been very expensive, their wickets costing over 30 runs apiece, and the best bowling average being Cresswell's 12 wickets for 22·33 runs apiece. In batting, on the other hand, Warwickshire have done extremely well and are inferior only to Surrey and Yorkshire. Two of their batsmen have got averages of over 40 and three of over 30. H. W. Bainbridge, J. F. Byrne, A. C. S. Glover, W. G. Quaife, W. Quaife, Lilley, and Diver represent the nucleus of a strong batting side and with a single really good bowler Warwickshire would make a great advance upon their doings. The chief averages are as follows:—

Batting.

	No. of innings.	Not out innings.	Runs.	Most in an innings.	Average.
W G Quaife	27	6	983	178	46·80
H W Bainbridge	26	2	998	162	41·58
J F Byrne	18	1	580	100	34·11
Lilley	26	3	747	82	32·46
A C S Glover	24	2	678	115	30·81
Diver	26	0	718	111	27·61
W Quaife	28	1	687	101	25·44
Pallett	19	8	246	55	22·36

Bowling.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Cresswell	155·4	51	268	12	22·33
Forester	300·3	124	847	33	25·66
Santall	753·1	247	1724	54	31·92
W G Quaife	192·2	47	522	16	32·62
Lilley	159·3	13	395	12	32·91
Lord	207	50	527	16	32·93
Pallett	587·2	180	1357	41	33·09
Whitehead	194	50	480	10	48

YORKSHIRE.

The Tykes finished off a somewhat disastrous season with a drawn game with Leicestershire. Their record of 13 wins, 5 losses and 8 draws compares unfavourably with their record last year of 16 wins, 3 losses and 7 draws. At the beginning of the season they were in the running for the championship together with Lancashire and Essex, but about the middle of the season a long train of misfortunes commenced. Peel was suspended by the committee and the absence of their best bowler greatly crippled the bowling resources of the team, although Hirst, Wainwright, Haigh and F. S. Jackson did good work. Besides F. S. Jackson who had opened the season brilliantly was dead out of luck in the latter part, except in the return match with Middlesex. Their train of disasters commenced with Essex's 1 run victory over them, after which they encountered 3 defeats in 3 weeks and at the end of the season the champions of last year found themselves 4th on the list. Their ill success is to be traced to the ineffectiveness of their bowling. Haigh did not come up to his brilliant form of last year, and Wainwright also considerably deteriorated in this average, and Hirst only showed a slight improvement. Peeal has signed an agreement to play for Accrington Club next season, and if Yorkshire want to compete in any way for the championship next year they must secure the services of a first-class bowler since Hirst, Wainwright and Haigh are only average ones. In batting the Tykes as usual have shown splendid form. In Brown, the S. Jackson, Hirst, Tunnicliffe, Wainwright, Moorhouse, Denton and Lord Hawke they have 8 batsmen each of whom might be depended upon to make runs and F. distinguishing feature of their batting is its consistent character. Brown heads the averages with an average of over 40, while Wainwright, who compensated for his deterioration in bowling by his improvement in batting stands second with one of over 35. That plucky young batsman Hirst has don't extremely well, and was always useful at a crisis. The batting of Yorkshire leaves nothing to be desired, but the bowling needs great improvement. Below are the chief averages:—

BATTING.

	No. of Innings.	Not out Innings.	Runs.	Most in an innings.	Average
Brown	41	3	1600	311	42·10
Wainwright	43	2	1465	171	35·73
Lord Hawke	25	7	599	91a	33·27
Hirst	42	4	1272	134	32·94
F. S. Jackson	40	2	1212	124	31·89
Denton	45	1	1360	191b	30·90
Tunnicliffe	47	5	1175	197	28·21

In bowling Peel has taken 56 wickets for 20·01 each, Haigh 70 for 20·24 each, F. S. Jackson 62 for 20·48 each, Hirst 84 for 22·85 each, and Wainwright 76 for 24·43 each.

D.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

A CORPSE DISCOVERED TWO MONTHS AFTER MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALU BIN BHAWANI AND THREE OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in June last, convicted the four accused of murder, and sentenced them each to transportion for life. Mr. Robertson, with the Hon. Mr. Chandawarker, appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The four accused, Marathas by caste, and residents of Bhurakwadi, a hamlet of Kuroli, were charged with having committed murder on the 10th February last, the victim being one Dadu walad Daji, a Mhang of Kuroli. It appeared that the deceased, a man of low caste and registered as a suspected character, had incurred the ill-will, more especially of the hamlet of Bhurakwadi, because petty thefts from the crops and gardens of the hamlet were attributed to him. He had been to the hamlet on the 9th February, and had been there openly told what the general opinion about him was, but he had refused to swear that he was innocent of the thefts attributed to him. On the 10th February, he left Kuroli to go to the hamlet, and did not return. Intimation was given to the police by his relatives that the Bhurakwadi people were suspected of having killed the deceased, because he used to steal at the hamlet. On the 30th March, the deceased's corpse was discovered by his brother and others in a well of Govinda Godajee in the limits of Bhurakwadi, clothed and bound in deceased's blanket with ropes, with his knees doubled up against the trunk, and bound again in a second blanket with two heavy stones to weight the bundle. Subsequent medical examination disclosed that a depression was visible on the right side of the chest, that some ribs were broken, and that death was due to injuries which could have been caused by a heavy stone. On information received, the police arrested the four accused. On the 1st April, accused No. 1 pointed out a place in his own sugarcane field, where the ground shewed trampling and foot-marks, and a few paces off a stone on which were visible stains and hair. He admitted having been present when the deceased was killed, and described how he was killed, on a Saturday about two months previously, and what was done with the body. The remaining three accused also made confessions, and gave a full account of how the deceased was killed and the body thrown into a well, and thence removed, after a month, because it floated, to a sugarcane plantation, and after being re-bound in a second blanket and weighted, thrown into the well of Govinda Godaji, in which it was discovered. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the evidence for the Crown was complete to establish the case for the prosecution. It was probable that the accused had no intention to kill; and that in the heat and passion of the moment, they having had no premeditated murder in their minds, were carried away by excitement and used more force than they at first contemplated. A capital sentence in the Session Judge's opinion was not called for, and each accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's dicision, said: We are not disposed to place any reliance upon the evidence of Dada and Tuka, given before the committing magistrate. The story they there told does not appear to us to be a probable or true one. We have no doubt that the account given by the accused themselves is in the main correct. They wished to give the deceased a good beating for past acts of misconduct. We agree with the Sessions Judge that they did not intend to kill him. When they laid in wait for him, they had provided themselves with no weapons of any kind, and they commenced to beat him with their hands. It was only when he retaliated with blows that one of the accused took up a stone from the ground and hit the deceased a fatal blow with it. We do not think that the deceased was at the time a trespasser or engaged in stealing the sugarcane crop of the accused. We alter the conviction to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, an offence punishable under the second clause of Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and the sentence on each of the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

For the above reasons, the court altered the conviction to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the sentence on each of the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

CONVICTIONS IN A DACOITY CASE REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. KRISHNA NAIK BIN MUNI NAIK AND SIX OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. A. Graham, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, in June last, convicted the seven accused of dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a dacoity, and sentenced them each to rigorus imprisonment for six months. Mr. G. S. Mulgarkar appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the judgment of the court, said: The dacoity in this case took place on the 8th February. The houses of the accused were searched on the 19th March, but nothing was found in them. They were searched again on the 20th April, and it is said that certain property stolen in the dacoity was then found in the house of each, viz., a coat, and pair of scissors in the house of accused 1, a brass box in the house of accused 2, a red shawl in the house of accused 3, a shirt and knife in the house of accused 4, a *rumal* with lace border in the house of accused 5, a *dhotur* and waistcoat in the house of accused 6, and a white *rumal* in the house of accused 7. The chief constable says that he conducted the search in the presence of himself, of Bhimbhat, and 3 residents of Kodganur, a *panch*, and of a Walikar. The Panch Nama bears the signatures of Bhimbhat, Sidangowda, and Malik Saheb and of the Walikar Maktum. Of these Bhimbhat and Maktum alone have been examined. We cannot place much reliance on the evidence of Bhimbhat. He was a resident of Badami, 30 miles from Kodganur where the search took place, and was brought there by the chief constable in order to be on the *panch*. The two residents of Kodganur, assuming these to be Sidangowda and Malik, have not been examined. Who the third resident member of the *panch* was we do not know. The police Patil says that he came there after the search, and that nothing was found. The Walikar Muktum also says that nothing was found. Narsing, who lives a mile off, says he witnessed the search and saw nothing found. There being then such a deficiency of credible evidence on the part of the prosecution, to prove the finding of the property, we feel the convictions cannot be maintained. We reverse the convictions and sentences, and acquit the accused and order their discharge.

For the above reasons, their lordships reversed the convictions of, and the sentences passed upon, the accused, and directed that they be discharged.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—Oct. 12.

10 p.m. .. 79·5

WEDNESDAY.—Oct. 13.

6 a.m. .. 78·6

10 a.m. .. 83·8

2 p.m. .. 86·9

6 p.m. .. 86·3

Rowlands' Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands'.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farrington Road, London, E.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, in Bruce Lane, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

You directors beg to submit to you their twelfth annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st July 1897. The past season's cotton crop was considerably small in the district where your factory is situated, consequently the total number of pallas of cotton ginned and bales pressed during the season were only 7,319½ pallas and 8,309 bales respectively as compared with 11,680½ pallas and 12,804 bales last year. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 8,040-11-1 including the balance of Rs. 1,747-14-1 brought over from last year's account. To this sum your directors have decided to add Rs. 2,500 out of the reserve fund. From this augmented sum your directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 20 per share on the paid-up capital absorbing Rs. 10,000 and to carry forward to next year's account the balance of Rs. 540-11-1—total Rs. 10,540-11-1. Your directors are sincerely sorry to communicate to you the sad intelligence of the demise of one of their colleagues, the late Mr. Moolji Anandji, who was on the direction for many years and who by his good sound sense rendered valuable assistance to the board in advancing the interests of the company. Your directors therefore note their sense of regard for him here. Your buildings, machinery, and stores are insured against fire for Rs. 1,39,500. One of your directors, Mr. Bhugwandass Chatoorbhuj, retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved ane adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share on the paid-up 500 shares was declared. Mr. Bhugwandas Chatoorbhuj, who retired, was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. Raghavjee Jaykrishna, solicitor, was appointed a director in place of Mr. Muljee Anandjee deseased. Mr. Munchersha Bejonjee Menocherhomjee was appointed an auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and secretaries, treasurers and agents of the company's affairs during the period ending 31st July 1897. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Bruce Lane, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their sixth annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st July 1897. Your directors need hardly point out that the past season's cotton crop of the district where your factory is situated was considerably small, consequently the total number of pallas of cotton ginned and bales pressed during the season were only 10,235 1-2 pallas and 4,060 bales as compared with 15,424 pallas and 14,033 bales last year. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 8,265-10-11 including the balance of Rs. 2,570-12-4 brought over from last year's account. To this your directors have decided to add Rs. 1,000 out of the reserve fund. From this augmented sum your directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 15 per share on the paid-up capital absorbing Rs. 9,000 and to carry forward to next year's account the balance of Rs. 265-10-11—total Rs. 9,265-10-11. Your directors are sincerely sorry to communicate to you the sad intelligence of the demise of one of their colleagues, the late Mr. Moolji Anandji, who was on the direction since the foundation of the company, and who by his good sound sense rendered valuable assistance to the board in advancing the interests of the company. Your directors therefore note their sense of regard for him here. Your buildings, machinery, and stores are insured against fire for Rs. 1,57,000. One of the directors, Mr. Bhagwandass Chatoorbhuj retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the year ending 31st July 1898 and to fix his remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were approved and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share on the paid-up 600 shares was declared. Mr. Bhugwandas Chatoorbhuj, who retired, was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. Raghavjee Jaykrishna, solicitor, was appointed a director in the place of Mr. Mooljee Anandjee, deceased. Mr. Vittoba Ramchandra was appointed an auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The thanks of the shareholders were voted to the directors, and secretaries, treasure, and agents for their good managements during the period ending 31st July last. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

		Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged Rs.... 2,75,363		
Less—Rs. 1,221. Subscribed, retained and subsequently expended in the Jhalawad Prant for local distress under circumstances which do not necessitate any book entries through the I F C R F accounts	1,221	
		2,74,142
A Parsee—in memory of his deceased brother		50
Net proceeds of an entertainment kindly given by Mr and Mrs J H Nunn		3
C D M, in memory of Meher		15
Boys of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School		25
A Zorastrian, in memory of his father		10
Mr W M Bell, (for Bijapur)		10
Bai Motibai Furdoonjee Allbless		25
A Parsee widow		5
Do. (for Sholapur)		5
Items under Rupees Ten		2
KATHIAWAD LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.		
Mr H A Wadia (for the months of July and August) 5th and 6th Instalment		500
Upleta Mahal of Gondal, through the Dewan		160
Mr Azam Vithalgadh Thandar		2
KOLABA LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.		
Mr E Grey, I C S		50
Mr H O Brooke, I C S		50
Mr W J Green		25
Mr Jamsetjee Bomonji Pleader		25
Rao Bahadur, V H Shikhare		20
Rao Saheb, N V Samant		15
Mr M S Kamat		15
Mr Govind Baba		10
Rao Saheb V V Subnis		10
Mr L R Marquis		10
Mr Madhaodas Premjishet		10
Mr Sorabjee Hormasjeeshet		10
Taluka Pen		57
Kholapur Peta		10
Items under Rupees Ten		69
BROACH LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.		
Rao Saheb Jamnadas Balmukandas		10
Mr Bomansha Jamasjee		51
Khan Saheb Jahangirjee Edaljee Mody		25
Mr Gulam Hussain Gulam Moydin		11
Mr Vithaldas Dayaram		10
Items under Rupees Ten		38
PORBANDAR LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.		
Thakkar Dharshi Odavjee		51
Bhansali Ranchhoddas Kalidas		25
Thakkar Kala Vashram & Co		25
Memon Amad Sale, Jhaveri		25
Syed Rajumian of Ranawao		21
Sodha Moti Dada of Ranawao		21
Jethwa Tejabhai Mokabhai of Chhaya		21
Sheth Tulsidas Jivanram		20
Jethwa Manubha of Katwana		20
Jethwa Ravabhai Devabhai of Pandavadar		20
Vakil Bhanjibhai Prabhudas		15
Rao Saheb Amritlal Vithaldas		12
Thakkar Girdhar Jiva Lakhani		11
Thakkar Gopaldas Liladhar		10
Memon Begmahmad Jiva		10
Vakil Parmanand Nemidas		10
Rao Saheb Ganpatram Nanabhai		10
Nathibai alias Faiba, widow of Brahman Kemjee of Chorwad		10
Rao Saheb Fulchund Dahyabhai		10
Items under Rupees Ten		259
Miani Village		54
Roziwada Village		52
Tunkda Village		32
Kunvadar Village		32
Modhvada Village		28
Palakhda Village		26
Sodhana Village through Patel Savdas		25
Mander Village		20
Khirasara Village		20
Bharwada Village		19
Degam Village		19
Paravada Village		19
Balej Village		16
Kadachh Village		15
Erda Village		15
Ordar Village		15
Porbandar Girnara Brahamans' Caste		15
Bhad Village		14
Delodar Village		11
Bokira Village		11
Kantela Village		10
Mitrala Village		10
Other Villages		73
Items under Rupees Ten (Villages)		11
Total Rs.		2,76,653

A. LESLIE, Honorary Secretary.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Khandalla Sanitarium will be re-opened on the 18th instant.

Surgeon-Major S. Powell, M. B., has been posted to Bellary on arrival from England for duty.

Sureon-Lieut J. Grech, A. M. S., on arrival from England, has been posted to Secunderabad District for duty.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Service, expected from England for duty in India, have been posted to the districts noted against their names:—Surgeon Majors T. B. Moffitt, Oudh, Lucknow; W. W. Pope, Rohilkhand, Bareilly, D. Hennessey, Calcutta, Surgeon Capt. T. McCulloch, Mooltan, Lahore Dist.; Lieut. H. L. Crosthwaite, R. E., on his arrival in India, will be posted to the Bombay Division, Military Works.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

The Ninth Annual Exhibition will be opened in Bombay early in February on a day to be hereafter notified. The following is the prospectus:—

The following prizes will be awarded at the exhibitions:—

For the best Landscape in any medium and for the best Figure subject in any medium. The Society's Gold Medals. Value Rs. 109 each.

For the best Painting of Flowers or Still life, in Oil colours. For the best Painting of Flowers or Still life, in Water colours. For the best Painting in Monochrome, any medium. For the best pair of Sketches in Oil colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in. For the best pair of Sketches in Water colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in. For the best Drawing in Pastel, Black or Coloured Crayons. For the best Architectural Drawing. For the best Model in any material. For the best Photograph, printed by any process, and for the best Delhi Painting on Ivory.—The Society's Silver Medals.

For the best Picture in the Exhibition, Rs. 100. His Excellency the Governor's prize.

For the best Painting in Oil-colours, by a Native of India of a Scene in the Mahabharat, Ramayana or in Maratha History, Rs. 75. H. H. The Maharajah of Kolhapur's prize.

For the best Landscape in Oils by a Native of India, Rs. 70. H. H. Martanda Varma, First Prince of Travancore's prize.

For the best Landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject) Rs. 100. For the best Picture in Oil-colours by a Native of India, Rs. 75. For the best Model in Plaster or Terra Cotta by a Native of India, Rs. 75. For the best Picture in Water-colours by a Native of India, Rs. 50.—H. H. The Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize.

For the best Figure-painting in Watercolours Rs. 70. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court.

For the best Figure-painting in Oil-colours, Rs. 50. Some Members of the Bombay Bar's prize.

For the best Portrait in Oil or Water colours Rs. 100. Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas prize.

For the best Seascape in any Medium, Rs. 100. Sir George Cotton's prize.

For the best Landscape in Oil-colours, Rs. 50. Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney's prize.

For the best Painting in Oil or Water colours, depicting the style of dress of a Parsee Lady of the present day, Rs. 100. A Life Member of the Society's prize.

For the best Sketch in Oil or Water-colours by a Native Lady, or in default drawn by any Lady Rs. 50. Mr. Vrijbukandas Atmaram's prize.

For the best Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur, Rs. 30 and for the best Copy of a Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur, Rs. 20. Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Camdin's prize.

For the best Engraving by the Photo zinco Process. The work must have been done in Bombay, and both the plate and a print from it must be shown, Rs. 25. The "Rast Goftar's" prize.

For the best Picture in Oil; Subject—A Pathetic Episode in the history of an Indian Lady of Ancient Times, Rs. 50. Mr Karim Nensey's prize.

For the best Picture in any Medium of an Indian Street Scene, Rs. 50. Some Pleaders of the High Court's prize.

For the best Painting of Animal-life in Oil or Water-colours, Rs. 50, and for the best Set of 6 Photographs other than Portraits, negatives not less than 8½ by 6 1-2 inches, taken and printed by any process since the date of the last Exhibition by an Amateur in India, Album of Views, Rs. 50. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's prize.

For the best Picture in any Medium by a Native Student, either past or present of an Art School in India, Rs. 60, and For the second best Picture in any Medium by a Native Student, either past or present of an Art School in India, Rs. 40. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit's prize.

For the best Picture in any Medium by a Native of India, Rs. 30. Mr J M Framji Patel's prize.

For the best Picture drawn by a Student of the Sir J J School of Art, Bombay, Rs. 30, and for the best Picture drawn by a Native Lady, or in default drawn by any Lady, Rs. 40. Mr Vajeshankar Gavrishankar's prize, in commemoration of the late Mr Gavrishankar Udeyshankar, C S I, Dewan of Bhavnagar.

For the best Painting in Oil or Water-colours of a Shrine, Temple or Bathing Ghaut, Rs. 50. The Chief Judge and Judges of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

For the best Picture by a Lady who has not taken another prize, Rs. 50, and for the best Architectural Drawing of any building in India Rs. 50. Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia's prize.

For the best Sketch of any part of Bombay, Rs 50 and for the best Drawing in Black and White Rs. 50. Mr Jamsetjee N Tata's prize.

For the best Original Drawing in Pen and Ink Rs 50. Mr. E Wimbridge's prize.

For the best Picture illustrative of a Bombay Trade or Industry, Rs. 50. Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas's prize.

For the best Picture in Oil-colours by a native Lady of a House or Garden Scene or Still-life, Rs 50. The Hon'ble Seth Luchmandas's (of Muttra) prize.

For the best Picture in any Medium of a Hindu or Mussalman Building in India, Rs 50. Mr. G C Whitworth's prize.

For the best Picture of Fruit, or Flowers, or Still life in Water colours, Rs. 50. Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim's prize.

For the best Work by a Native of India in Lithograph, printed in colours, Rs. 30. Mr. K N Kabraji's prize.

For the best Photograph by an Amateur, Rs 40 Messrs. Babajee Sakharam & Co's prize.

For the best Photograph by an Amateur of a Landscape or Seascape Rs 50 Mr H W Uloth's prize

For the best Photograph by an Amateur of a Figure or Group of Figures of an Animal or Group of Animals, Rs. 50 Mr Govardhandas Gokuldas Teizpal's prize.

For the best Potograph by an Amateur of Architecture, Rs 50 Mr Ratanshaw Dadabhoy's prize.

For the best set of four quarter-plate Potographs entirely the work of an Amateur, Rs. 30. Mr. Rahimtula Kheraz's prize.

For the best Protograph by a Native of India Professional or Amateur of a Landscape. Prize, a Superior Full bound Album of Views of India, value Rs. 100. Raja Deen Dayal and Son's prize.

For the best Picture by an Amateur in Water-colours, showing a Scene of a Famine stricken District, or a poor Famine stricken Family in utter Poverty, Rs. 50. Rajah Ram Mohan Roy's prize.

For the best Photograph of any Sporting subject, such as Cycling, Cricketing, etc, Rs. 30. Mr Jejeebhoy M M Jejeebhoy's prize.

For the best Picture by a Hindu in Water-colours of any Socio religious Hindu procession such as Marriage, etc, Rs. 50. Mr Jagmohandas Varjivandas's prize.

GENERAL RULES.

All works sent for Exhibition will be submitted to the judgment of a properly appointed Hanging Committee, who will hang only those which they consider worthy of acceptance.

All prizes will be awarded by the properly appointed Judging Committee, who will not be bound to give any reasons for their award. The Committee or Judges may decline to award any prize if no work is considered worthy of it. The same work shall not be awarded more than one money-prize under any circumstances, and no person may win more than two money prizes.

Any work admissible, see rule 12, may be sent up for exhibition, and will be hung or placed if accepted by the Committee, but prizes will be only awarded to those which fulfil the following conditions:—

a. They must be bona fide the work of Amateurs, except in competitions Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 41, and 49.

b. They must have been executed in India, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, or Stations on the Persian Gulf.

c. They must not have gained a prize at any previous Exhibition in Bombay or a prize in any Exhibition in India prior to 1st January 1896.

The prices of works intended for sale must be communicated to the Honorary Secretary, and will be entered in the Catalogue, unless a wish to the contrary is expressed.

Works will be sold, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent, commission for the Society.

All sales must be effected through the Honorary Secretary, and no work will be delivered until payment has been made.

The title of each picture and date of painting, together with the name and address of the painter, should be written legibly on the back.

This schedule should reach Messrs. Soundy & Co. on or before the 25th January, 1898, in order to ensure insertion in the Catalogue, and it will greatly assist the Committee if intending Exhibitors will send such schedules as early as possible.

The last day for receiving works will be 1st February, 1898.

All pictures should be sent framed, and in the case of water colours glazed also. Messrs. Soundy & Co., the Business Agent of the Society, will, however, undertake to frame all pictures sent to them before 15th January, and subsequently to send them to the Committee.

Sketches sent in for competition as such must be accompanied by a certificate from the Artist that they have been painted from nature or from life at not more than two sittings.

Photographs must be developed and printed by the Exhibitor.

The following works alone will be admitted to the present Exhibition:—

a. Oil-paintings. *b.* Water-colour Drawings. *c.* Black or Coloured Crayon Drawings. *d.* Pen and Ink Drawings. *e.* Architectural Drawings and Designs. *f.* Statues, Busts and Reliefs. *g.* Photographs. *h.* Wood engravings and Lithographs.

The Committee will use every endeavour to ensure the careful handling of works and have specially arranged with Messrs. Soundy and Co., for this business, but they will not be responsible for damage or loss. All charges for transmission must be paid by the sender.

Unsold works will be carefully packed under the direction of Messrs. Soundy & Co., and returned to the address of contributors, bearing.

All cases should be addressed:—Carriage Paid.

Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Agents, Bombay. Art Society, Bombay, who will give all particulars.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 13.

For Liverpool.

Nubia s—75 bales wool, A M Latiff; 60 cases condiments, Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 80 cwt coirvarn, C Doongersey; 89 bales wool, K Khooshall; 60 bales wool, R Nanjee; 105 bale wools, Jadhowjee Kara; 93 bales wool, Motti Jaitha; 56 bales wool, J Valley; 21 bales wool and 22 bales goat hair, Noor Mahomed Joosub; 503¾ cwt myrabollams, Valabdass Sewjee; 1007½ cwt myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Britannia s—15 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 16 bales hides, H A Nathoo; 101 bales hides and skins, S Dharamsey; 105 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 26 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 24 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 27 bales skins, A Abdoola and Co; 22 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 5 pots rosa oil, K M Jaitha; 2 cases tortoise shell, M Moroji; 5 cases nutmegs, L Luckmidas; 25 cwts myrabollams, K Shurriff and Co; 3 cases peacock feathers, Buxibhoy and Sewjee; 1 case peacock feathers and 50 cwt deer horns, A K Mahomed; 30 cwt deer horns, W and A Graham and Co; 87 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 225 cwt dry ginger, Nursee Veerjee.

From Glasgow.

Nubia s—6,000 cwt bone meals, M Jamal.

For Marseilles.

Nubia s—400 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwt mowraseed and 3,640 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 724 cwt poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Antwerp.

Caledonia s—200 bales cotton, Isaac Wright and Co.

For Hamburg.

Johannesber s—98 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 3,113 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Trieste.

Maria Valerie s—2,158 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 801 cwt myrabollams, W Becher.

For Odessa.

Maria Valerie s—800 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

For New York.

Maria Valerie s—262 cwt sandalwood, Tyabjee and Co.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. Cleaver's Terebene Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price, SOLD by CURRIMBHOY BIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES. New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

PIANO!!! By Schiedmayer and Soehne. In Excellent Condition. Offered Cheap. Trial Solicited.—PIANO DEPOT, opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond, Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Harmonium, Clock, etc., at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a Passed FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, with English Qualification for the Amraoti Female Hospital, from 1st December next. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per mensem with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to A. D. CHINOY, Honorary Secretary, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Berar Branch, Amraoti.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One Brand new LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear case and all accesories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Consul Biermann's BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Furnished, till 31st December, 1897. Apply IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE, Medows Street, 10.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, BUNGALOWS, well situated, exceedingly cheap. Suited for both Europeans and Natives. Plans, Lists of Furniture, etc., can be seen at both the House Agents, FLOWER and Co., Hummum, Street, and P. BYRAMJEE, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First Class European HOTEL, occupying the highest position. Commanding extensive views. Nearest to Neral Station, Gymkhana, and fashionable resorts.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes, walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large, cool, pleasant verandah.

JUST RECEIVED Musical Boxes for Children. Play 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes, Rs. 5, 6, 8, 10, and Rs. 15. If not approved can be exchanged, within 3 months.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "S8A," care of this Paper.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

CHUBB'S SAFES
AND
CHUBB, LOCKS
DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES
There is not a single instance of
LOSS BY FIRE OR BURGLARS
FROM A
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
BOMBAY AGENT,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE POONA MURDERS.
NOW READY.
In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER
TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.
Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST
INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1, [Postage half-anna.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 13.

THE price of Consols advanced 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 111 11-16. French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 103¼; and Paris Exchange on London 1 centime, at 25·20 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117¼; and Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent. to £63 1-8. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher in London, at 26 3-8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 1-8 cent lower, at 56 7-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London also declined to the same extent, at 4·84¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-8d. The price of Braziers' Copper was £56; and that of Yellow Metal, 4 15-16d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday last was 1,580,000 quarters, being 130,000 quarters more than at the end of the previous week. Yesterday the quotation for Wheat, White Delhi, was 34 1-4s. per 492 lbs. c.i.f., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 45 ¼s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market strong in tone; Brown Rapeseed at 40 1-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a strong market; Linseed at 37s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats firm, arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, of which 100 bales were East Indians; and the imports 8,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d. to 3 25-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were lower to the extent of 1-64 to 1-32d, extreme quotations being 3 5-8d. per lb. for October delivery, and 3 15-32d. for February-March. The Manchester market closed quiet.

A falling off in New York of 1-16 cent made the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands 6⅞ cents per lb.; January Futures were 5 points lower, as also were April, at 6·30 and 6·41 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U.-S. Ports were 54,000 bales, showing the following comparison between the arrivals of the new crop to date and those in the same period last year and the year before:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	54,000	68,000	51,000
Three days' Receipts ...	165,000	185,000	155,000
Since 1st September	1,258,000	1,510,000	939,000

Our local Cotton market is easier again to-day, with several European firms therein as sellers at Rs. 186 per candy for "Good" new Broach, March delivery; Rs. 145 for "Fully Good" Bengal, January delivery; and Rs. 164 for "Good" Bhownugger, May delivery. The mills have taken some ready Cotton.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	828	bales.
Wheat	5,413	cwts.
Rapeseed	545	,,
Gingellyseed	1,008	,,
Castorseed	2,112	,,
Rice......................................	4,824	,,

FREIGHTS continue firm. A line is reported placed for November at 13s. 6d. per ton; and for more forward delivery sellers ask 15s. 6d. to 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Bills, from which level rates partially receded 1-32d. during the day. A moderate amount of Mercantile Paper was reported, but the enquiry for Bank media of remittance was small, and later on re-sales were done at 1s. 3 5-8d., with more offering at the rate. At closing, quotations were given as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 21-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do. ...	1s. 3 3-4d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight.........	1·65 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm in tone, with rates for 3 1-2 per Cents given for both Money and Account at 97 13-16. Threes remain at 91, nominal.

SHARES are quiet, and prices are slowly but steadily improving, as shown in our revised list.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Bhownagar	3 9-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols........................	111 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes............................	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	26 3-8

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, OCT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here the day before yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 13.

Mail steamer Oroya, from Australia, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 12th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru, left Colombo for Bombay, on the 12th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persian S N Co's s s Mozaffari 1,387 tons, Captain A McAllister sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajputana, 1,311 tons, Captain F Castelle, will sail to-day for Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo and Surgeon-Captain R N Buist and 20 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, sailing to-day, at 9 a.m.:—For Genoa—Col and Mrs A W Baird, and children, Mrs C A Turner, Mr Guglielmuett, Mrs W V Curtis, Ensign P Feiner and 15 deck.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macrae, 1,664 tons, Captain W Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 4th September, via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr Bell as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S & Co's s s Purulia 993 tons, Captain C P Seddon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Yanssuf Fray, Mr Tookaram Luxman one Mahomedan lady, Mr Shaik Kady, Mr Mahomed Kashim, Rev S Johnson and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 13.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Mazaffari	1387	McAllister	Mauritius	13-10	B&P S N Co
D	Afghan	1439	Barton	N F		M M & Co
D	Naseri	912	Moller	Jeddah	23-10	B & P S N Co
E	Johannesberger	1847	Miller	Antwerp	14-10	Gladed & Co
H & J	Liberal		Athayde			Portuguese Gun Boat
P	Crescent	905	Strickland	Natal	14-10	J H Cassum

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Gulf Ports	13-10	Sheprd & Co
Sabermati	524	Cassum	Not fixed		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Nubia	2319	Knox	Liverpool	18-10	W&A G & Co
3	Singapore	2482	Pezarello	Genoa	14-10	Balduino
4	Wardha	2563	Foussett	Calcutta	16-10	M M & Co
5	Rohilla	2216	Cole	Not fixed		P & O Co
6	Rosetta	2039	Tillard	China	16-10	P & O Co
9	Britannia	3473	Parfitt		16-10	P & O S N Co
11	Shiravati	81	Repairing			S & Co
16	Caledonia	1717	Milner			K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Cashmere ....2715 tons gross.......................H C Joosub

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Clan Macrae s	Elliott	Glasgow, Sept 4.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Mozaffari s.........	McAllister ...	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Singapore, Pizzarello, for Genoa, &c.
,, Purulia, Seddon, for Persian Gulf.
,, Rajpootana, Castello, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Maria Valerie, entered for loading yesterday for Trieste, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DUMBARTON—October 10, at 2, Mission Road, Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. A. Dumbarton, of Shimoga, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GAISFORD—HAMILTON—October 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, by the Rev. M. C. Sanders, James Gaisford, son of Major Gaisford, Retired Indian Artillery, to Emily Harriette Hamilton, only daughter of the late Surgeon John Eccles Hamilton, R. N.

DEATH.

WRIGHT—October 7, at Kumbakonam, Leila, the beloved wife of J. W. Wright, Civil Medical Department.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

_ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1897.

WHEN we hear it said and reiterated that the Tirah plateau was designed by nature as a sanitarium, that it is blessed with a splendid climate in which the choicest fruits ripen, and the harvests are of exceptional quality and in abundant quantity, and that finally it is absolutely necessary to give the tribesmen a lesson, and that if the troops withdraw when that lesson is given it will be necessary to have another expedition in ten years to give them another, we know what is in the wind. When Naboth's vineyard is in question the grapes are large and luscious, ripen early, and make excellent wine, while Naboth himself is no better than he ought to be; a truculent fellow sadly in need of a lesson which he will remember. A Tirah sanitarium seven thousand feet above sea level, we are told, would be a sweet boon to Peshawur and Rawal Pindi, which are very badly supplied in that respect at present. Besides, a strong military cantonment well in the heart of the enemy's country, so difficult of access that the Afridis have hitherto believed that it is inaccessible and impregnable from that side, would greatly diminish the difficulty of controlling the tribes, and make it possible to largely reduce the strength of the garrisons at Peshawar and Nowshera. These anticipations are so largely based on hopes and desires, rather than on actual knowledge, that it is not easy to discuss them. It may be conceded that those who might be willing to spend the hot weather with their wives and children on the Tirah, severed from the plains by a succession of difficult and precarious passes beginning with the Khyber, would have a very fine climate, and that possibly their prospect of life would be rather better than that of Sir Lewis Cavagnari and his Sikh escort in the Residency of Kabul after the Treaty of Gundamuk. The Amir has told the Afridi deputation very bluntly that his immediate predecessor on the Gadi, Yakoob, was a fool to have made himself responsible for the safety of Cavagnari, seeing that he had not much control over his troops or the tribesmen. But in the Tirah tableland there would not be even a Yakoob to guarantee the safety of intruders in the mountain retreat where the Afridis have been for ages accustomed to pitch their tents and graze their cattle in the summer months. These are considerations which it is necessary to bear in mind when pressure is being brought to bear on the Government of India to occupy a trans-frontier region, and convert the Tirah into a Cantonment and a Sanitarium as the first step towards the assimilation of the tribes.

There is some danger that Lord Elgin, who yielded with such fatal fatuity to the representations of the Forward School in regard to Chitral, and ignoring his own proclamation to the tribes to secure their neutrality while the expedition was on its way, annexed that State and made a military road with bridges and fortified forts in the Swat Valley, may listen to similar counsels in the present troubles. The danger is not diminished, if it be true, as telegraphed by a London correspondent to an up-country paper, that the Secretary of State has decided to leave the whole of the arrangements, consequent on the successful conclusion of the military operations, to the discretion of the Viceroy, and has promised beforehand to accept the full responsibility for whatever course his Excellency may see fit to adopt. An extension of the term of the present Viceroyalty is also promised, according to the telegram to which we refer. It would, perhaps, be doing an injustice to Lord George Hamilton to suppose that the announcement, as made, represents quite accurately his attitude in this important matter. There are abundant reasons why the policy recommended by the Governor-General, who is in close touch with all the factors of a problem awaiting solution, should not be lightly set aside. The opinion of the Viceroy is entitled to serious and most respectful consideration. But the Secretary of State and his Council and the Cabinet have also a responsibility in regard to questions of policy affecting the vital interests of the State. That responsibility cannot be shirked by the easy method of announcing that whatever the decision may be, Lord George Hamilton will approve of it, and maintain that it is the only one possible. We fully recognise the capacity and level headedness with which Lord Elgin has encountered with no small measure of success an accumulation of calamities of great magnitude and complexity. There are excellent reasons why an extension of his Excellency's term of office should be granted if he be willing to bear a heavy burden and heavier responsibility for a longer period. But there is no reason whatever why the Secretary of State should abdicate his function. If the object be to escape or shirk the responsibility for a development of the Forward Policy which cannot fail to be calamitous to the finances of India, the attempt is idle. And it is not only a question of finance. The locking up in forts and fortresses beyond the frontier troops which may be required to confront the crisis which the Commander-in-Chief bids us prepare for while there is yet time, might not be a crime, but it would be a blunder of the first magnitude. It is impossible in this connection to close our eyes to the significant fact that Sir George White's speech at the farewell dinner given him by the Club of Simla was a plea for the annexation of the whole region between the Indian frontier and that of Afghanistan as delimitated and restricted by the Durand Treaty. That gallant soldier, viewing wholly from a soldier's standpoint, told his hosts and the public that the teaching of history is that civilization and "savagery" cannot co-exist as independent neighbours, and that with 200,000 first-rate fighting men on our border "unrestrained by a civilized Government" there can be no peace.

That is not quite so certain. Sir William Lockhart in his proclamation to the tribes has acknowledged that for fifteen years the Afridis, up to the 15th August, faithfully observed their engagements to maintain order in the Khyber Pass and to abstain from commiting outrages in British territory. What caused them to change their attitude in August? They have distinctly stated that they have done so because of the continual encroachments of the British Government on the territories of the tribes, and they have declared their willingness to cease fighting if we will withdraw from the Swat Valley! The Amir, who refused to receive the delegates of the tribes asking for his assistance, admits that they have been saying that he had sold their independence to the British for money, and sets himself to rebut the damaging imputation which it cannot be gainsaid has a certain colour of truth. Had there been no Durand Treaty and no annexation of Chitral with a military road through the territory of the tribes we should not have been compelled to mobilise 60,000 men and engage in operations, the real gravity of which is only now beginning to be understood. We were the first to point out that the Tirah expedition could be no mere military promenade, that it would be the biggest and the most hazardous operation entered upon by the Government of India since Lord Lytton's war in Afghanistan. Whatever the result, the cost in treasure will be heavy—far heavier it is much to be feared than the official estimate, and the cost in human life will not be inappreciable. In a military sense success is as certain as the success of disciplined troops under competent leadership in war with fierce races in a difficult and unexplored country generally is. The real danger to the military and financial resources of the country will set in when the last shot has been fired. The idea in some influential quarters is that a further step in advance should be taken; the Tirah should be occupied and the road through the formidable passes leading to seaward by strong posts garrisoned not by tribal levies but by British and Indian troops. That will swell deficits in future budgets for many years to come. It will weaken our army and entail a large addition to the number of its personnel and all that such an addition involves.

THE resolution appearing in the last *Gazette of India* upon the working of the Mints during 1896-97, shows that although those institutions are "closed," in the sense that Government will not coin silver for any and every comer, a good deal of work was turned out at these money-making establishments last year. More than four years have elapsed since any gold was coined either at Calcutta or Bombay. From June 1893, until last year, no silver on Government account was coined here, whereas in Calcutta coinage to the extent of about twenty lakhs per annum, presumably all in small pieces, was carried on. Last year, owing to the large requirement of small coins for the famine districts, the two Mints between them added to the Indian currency to the extent of Rs. 57,33,000. The addition, however, was more nominal than real, since the silver used for this issue of two-anna, four-anna, and eight-anna pieces consisted of light rupees withdrawn from circulation and melted up. The resolution remarks that both Mints deserve credit for the expeditious manner in which they met the large demand which arose suddenly. In the case of Bombay the credit is all the greater in view of the paralyzing effects of the plague on all branches of industry. Moreover, the demand synchronised with a largely increased tender of silver for the British dollars coined here. The number of dollars produced was 6,135,617, containing nearly fourteen million tolas of silver, against 3,316,063 dollars in the previous twelve months. During the current year the total is being greatly augmented, as the adoption of a gold standard by Japan has led to the discardment of the Japanese yen in many business circles farther East in favour of the coin stamped with the image and superscription of her Majesty. In view of the American demand for the re-opening of the Mints, it is worthy of note, as showing what a good customer India still is for the depreciated metal of the United States, that out of thirteen million tolas of silver tendered here for coinage into dollars, over eight million came direct from America, and nearly 3,600,000 tolas imported from London may be put down as coming from the same source. Although the Calcutta Mint had no British dollars to manufacture, the authorities there were kept quite as busy as their contemporaries in Bombay by the large demand for copper coins due to the famine. The total outturn for the year was raised to over fifty million pieces, equivalent in value to Rs. 17,69,000, and the unprecedented demand was so urgent that at one period the Calcutta Mint was turning out over a million pieces per diem, having, of course, to work overtime to do so. The gain on the copper coinage for the year was 13¾ lakhs of rupees—a small contribution to the depleted treasuries of Government, no doubt thankfully received by Sir James Westland. The revenue derived directly from the Mints was rather under two lakhs, while the expenditure was 13½ lakhs. The energies of the Bombay Mint authorities are almost entirely confined to money-making; but this is not the case with the Calcutta Mint, which did a good deal of miscellaneous work, including the manufacture of medals, stars for the Military Department, decorations for the Army Temperance Association, brass washers and bolts and nuts for the Survey of India Department, brass tokens for various local firms, and gold, silver, and bronze medals for public institutions.

THE total number of recipients of famine relief in India is now under a million and-a-half, a net decrease of 2,65,644 being recorded in the past week. Towards this result all provinces contributed, with the exception of Berar, Hyderabad, and the Central Provinces, which together report an increase of 13,192. Madras records the greatest improvement of the work, namely, a fall of 86,087. The Presidency has a sufficiency of water for all purposes, the condition of cattle is improving, and prices, especially in the Deccan, are easier. The North-West Provinces and Oudh have a decrease of roughly eighty-five thousand. Standing crops are doing well, the harvesting of the autumn crop continues, and the preparation of land for spring sowings is in active progress. Bombay comes next on the list with a decrease of close on seventy-two thousand. Standing crops are thriving well, though damage has been done to them both by excessive rain and locusts. Prices continue high notwithstanding the prospects of better times in the near future, but the tendency is to cheapen. The condition of cattle is improving except in parts of Thana. Bengal figures fell by twenty-three thousand, for rain has providentially fallen, facilitating the preparation of the land for spring crops and benefiting winter rice crops. The indigo crop has turned out poor, but it is likely to be compensated for by a good outturn of sugar-cane. Locusts have been destructive in the Punjab, standing crops having been seriously injured. The pela insect has also damaged millet in Lahore. Although the Central Provinces has an increase of over ten thousand in the numbers on relief, people are very hopeful, and active operations of all seasonable kinds are in full swing. The recent rain killed off the caterpillars which were destroying til. Burma wants more rain, though the standing crops are generally in fair condition. In Assam the floods are subsiding and prospects are improving. Mysore and Coorg report standing crops in good condition, whilst in Berar and Hyderabad, although the numbers have risen, monsoon crops are in excellent condition and prices show a tendency to fall. Locusts have damaged the crops in Rajputana, but on the whole prospects are favourable. Kashmir, Jammu, and Nepaul have nothing whatever to complain of. Prospects are pretty nearly all that can be reasonably desired.

IT will be in the recollection of all present in the High Court when the jury returned the verdict in the Tilak case, that no one, either Native or European, uttered any word whatever, either of approval or of disapproval. There was absolute silence. The Calcutta paper, the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, of the 10th October, publishes a letter from its Bombay correspondent, in which the following passage is given prominence: "When the verdict was announced and the sentence given, loud yells of approval and rejoicing rose from many Europeans present in Court, some of whom had evidently come to mock and clap at the fate which had overtaken Mr. Tilak." The editor, taking this malevolence for gospel truth, proceeds to better its construction by asserting that the jury came from the same community which "flocked to the Court to see Tilak punished"—not to witness an interesting State trial,—and that the manner in which many of them yelled, "to use the expression of our correspondent, when the *sentence was passed*"—the correspondent said when the verdict was returned—showed that the European community was prejudiced by the Bombay papers, and that consequently Mr. Tilak had not had a fair trial. As a matter of fact, there was the same "pin-fall silence" in the Court when the sentence was passed as when the verdict was given.

THE annual report of the Bombay Veterinary College is a record of work well done and with gratifying results. All the students who have passed out of the College have received lucrative appointments, and that after all is the true test of the value of the instruction imparted in that institution. During the past year the staff of the Veterinary College did much extraneous work necessitated by the outbreak of plague, and though perhaps it passed a smaller percentage of students at the examinations, it did more useful work than reasonably could be expected of it.

COLONEL SNELL, it is understood, will succeed Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., as Administrator of the Porebunder State in Kathiawar when the latter takes up the Acting Collectorship of Thana, on Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., the present incumbent, proceeding to Europe on leave.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Simla left Suez on the 12th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 22nd instant.

THE prospectus of the Bombay Art Society is published in another column. There was no exhibition last season owing to the prevalence of plague. The consequence is that this year there is so large an accumulation of prizes that comparatively few exhibitors are likely to draw blanks unless there be a plethora of pictures.

THE forecast of the rice crop in Bengal shows an increase in area as compared with last year of 2½ million acres, and the prospects of the crop are generally excellent. "For every district in the Province," says the official prophet, "an outturn much better than that of last year is estimated, and in many districts twice as good an outturn as that of last year, and even more, is estimated."

THE Government of India have decided to do away with the administrative battalion of the Presidency Volunteers in Calcutta; the posts of paid Commandant and Adjutant being abolished. The question of amalgamating the three local volunteer corps has not yet been settled as the views of volunteers will be taken on the subject. There is no intention whatever of adopting any line which will not be in accordance with the wishes of the corps concerned.

SOME devoted admirer of Miss Marie Corelli's fiction has compiled a volume of the aphorisms scattered through her works. Of this volume the *Academy* publishes the following notice:—

> The "Beauties of Marie Corelli" are before us. They came here in the waste hours the other afternoon—insidiously—in a small green volume, pp. 124. Some are short, some are middling long; and long or short, they are all culled by Annie Mackay from the gifted and popular authoress's works. We refrain from criticism, but we cannot refrain from writing down some—a poor six—of the Beauties that leapt at us as we roamed the pages. The first has all the freshness of a spring morning:—
>
> "Methinks those who are best beloved of the gods are chosen first to die."—From "Ardath."
>
> "The heart-whole appreciation of the million is by no means so 'vulgar' as it is frequently considered."—Ibid.
>
> "We are never grateful enough to the candid persons who wake us from our dreams."—From "Vendetta."
>
> "Who can adequately describe the thrilling excitement attending an aristocratic 'crush'"?—From "Thelma."
>
> "Genius is a big thing; I do not assume to possess it."—From "The Murder of Delicia."
>
> "Great Heavens!—From "Ziska."

THE complaints from the troops in the Mohmand country regarding the difficulty of finding water, reminds one of the fact that there exsists in the Punjab, near Lahore, a small tribe of professional water-finders. These men say that the Sikh and Dogra armies at the beginning of the present century regularly employed them in a professional capacity when operating in an unknown country. It is also not generally known that when preparations were being made for the Abyssinian campaign the Indian Government decided to send a small party of professional Punjabi water-finders with the troops. It is recorded that the men proved useful. For some reason or other, however, this is the only instance of their being employed by Government in a campaign in an unknown country. Like professionals of every class in India the Punjabi water-finders are chary of disclosing their methods of work, but it may be stated at once that they know nothing of the "divining rod," regarding which such a discussion is proceeding at present at home. They confess, however, that they can smell water at a great distance off, and this, perhaps, may be the only explanation required to account for their wonderful powers. In savages, and native water-finders are essentially savage in their customs and manner of life, we find the senses of sight, and sound, and smell developed to a most extraordinary extent. It is a known fact that Australian savages are able to distinguish different species of animals merely from the smell of their dead bodies. It is not very extraordinary, therefore, that professional water-finders should be able to smell water, as animals do, at a great distance.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SCRATCHINGS FOR THE CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Love Wisely, the favourite for the Cesarewitch, has been scratched.

THE CESAREWITCH STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Cesarewitch Stakes :—

Merman	1
The Rush	2
Carlton Grange	3

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

Mr. Secretary Sherman, replying to Lord Salisbury's Note, declining to participate in the Conference on the Behring Sea Fishery question if Russia and Japan are represented, says that the United States Government are astonished at Great Britain's determination, and suggests that a Conference on the question be held of experts from Great Britain, the United States, and Canada in accordance with Lord Salisbury's view, and that in addition a Conference of the United States, Russia, and Japan will be held, which will probably open on the 20th instant.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has arrived at Cairo, after doing thirty hours' quarantine at Suez.

SUGGESTED STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand Premier, in making his Budget statement, said it would be advantageous to the Colony to establish a steamship service with Calcutta via Brisbane and Batavia.

ANGLO-FRENCH INTERESTS IN WEST AFRICA.

The Anglo-French Commission appointed to determine the boundaries in West Africa meets in Paris on the 20th instant.

PLAGUE COMMISSION FOR INDIA.

Miss Marion Hunter, niece of Sir William Hunter, has been appointed a member of the Plague Commission which starts for India next week.

EXTRAORDINARY BURMAN OUTRAGE.

ATTEMPTED RAID ON OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

THREE ASSAILANTS KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

On Monday night, a number of Burmans, armed with dabs, and led by a Burmese priest, entered Mandalay Fort, with the intention, it is said, of raiding the Officers' Quarters.

They met a soldier of the Royal Scots walking with another soldier's widow (a Mrs. Wilson), and attacked them, wounding them badly.

The woman's screams attracted the attention of Major and Mrs. Dobbie, 4th Burma Battalion, who were at dinner in their bungalow. Major Dobbie went out to see what was the matter, and saw armed Burmans entering the compound. He returned for a revolver, but when he came out he was attacked by the Burmans. Major Dobbie used his revolver freely, and succeeded in driving them off, killing three, including their leader, and wounding several.

The guard quickly turned out, and the police came on the spot, and several arrests were made.

The injuries to Private Maclean and Mrs. Wilson are very serious. Maclean's arm has had to be amputated from the elbow.

These are the bald particulars of what was a most extraordinary piece of bravado even for Burmans.

PLAGUE IN SHOLAPUR.

PROMPT PRECAUTIONS.

POONA, Oct. 13.

The fear of the plague at Sholapur is causing people to leave the place. Already about two-thirds of the inhabitants of the Suddar Bazaar are said to have left.

Eight days' rigorous quarantine has been imposed on passengers arriving from Poona or Bombay, and sheds for the accommodation of such persons are being erected in a compound midway between camp and station. The services of a couple of Eurasian nurses have been engaged for attendance on female patients should plague become prevalent and any be attacked. From yesterday, the entrances to the city, Modikhana, and Suddar Bazaar are guarded by the police, and nobody, except those whose work requires it, is allowed to go from one place to another without a permit signed by the authorities. The roads leading to outlying villages and stations are also similarly guarded in order to prevent the plague from spreading or entering. Villagers bringing articles for sale in the bazaar are being turned back.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There are now 233 patients in the Plague Hospital, 34 in the Mahomedan Hospital, and 21 in the Hindu Hospital (which is not to be closed, as incorrectly stated yesterday).

There were 46 cases and 27 deaths outside Poona city, including 17 in the cantonment ; while 29 fresh cases and 17 deaths occurred in Poona city.

The total mortality was 38 in the hospital, including one case in the Plague Hospital, one in the General Hospital, and some among the Infantry.

THE GANESHKHIND ROBBERY.

THE PROPERTY RECOVERED.

The police have discovered the stolen property in connection with the Ganeshkhind robbery at Ahmadnagar, and have arrested a goldsmith, and brought him to Poona.

All the valuables have been melted down, except one article. The property belonging to Captain Berkeley Levett has met the same fate.

PLAGUE HOSPITAL AT SURAT.

SURAT, Oct. 12.

The Parsi Plague Hospital here was declared open, to-day, by Mr. Moore, the Collector, before a select gathering of Surat Parsis. In the beginning Sirdar Edalji Kharshedji Modi thanked the Collector, and called upon his son, Mr. Kaikhosaru, to explain the object of the meeting. In doing so, he eulogised the action of the local authorities, and above all the energetic measures of the British Government in combating the plague. Mr. Moore, in declaring the hospital open for use, expressed much satisfaction at the arrangement to alleviate human sufferings, besides restoring confidence among the people. He further congratulated the Parsis on their co-operation and concurred in the appreciation of the untiring help of the Civil Surgeon, who, he said, had actively assisted him in his work. He commented upon the generous help of the Dubash brothers, liquor farmers of Surat, who had promised to pay Rs. 100 monthly rental of the hospital as long as it was necessary. Nearly two thousand rupees was collected mainly through the honorary secretary, Mr. Jamsetji's exertion.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

END OF THE MAMUND EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Mamund settlement has now been completed, and General Blood and General Jeffreys marched yesterday with the whole force to Jhar, proceeding north-eastwards to Mattashah to-morrow to take in the hand the Salarzais, who, however, appear to have lost heart already, as they are sending in a deputation.

LATER.

General Blood was not in any way opposed on his march to Jhar, and the reconnaissance he has since sent out found the Salarzai villages friendly.

THE MULLAH POWINDAH.

Elsewhere along the frontier there has been no further move, but one is expected in Waziristan, where the Mullah Powindah appears to be again bestirring himself, having summoned a lashkar of tribesmen to meet in the heart of the Masud country, in the hills, about one day's march south of the Tochi Valley.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS IN ACTION.

The Imperial Service Troops have not been long in receiving their baptismal fire on the Samana. Two Companies of the Malakotal Sirmoor Sappers, road-making above Shinowori, with Scallon, Harris, and Weedon, were attacked, yesterday, by the tribesmen. The Jind Infantry came to their assistance immediately, and drove off the enemy smartly, having, however, five wounded in the affair.

DISSENTIONS AMONGST THE TRIBESMEN.

THE ORAKZAI ALONE DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

Sayed Akbar's gathering has withdrawn to the north of Khanki Valley, dissentions having broken amongst the tribesmen. The Akkhels have refused the Orakzais passage through their country, and with the Daulatzais are talking of making terms for themselves ; while the Adamkhels have agreed not to molest British troops passing through the Kohat and Akhor Passes.

The Samils have returned from Rabiakhel limits, and the Alikhels alone are still reported to be determined to fight. They are probably, therefore, responsible for the attack on the Imperial Service Sappers.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

ADVANCE ON THE 16TH INSTANT.

The 3rd Column arrived, yesterday, at Kohat from Peshawar, all well.

Sir William Lockhart, with staff, finally leaves Kohat for the front on the 16th ; meanwhile, a continual stream of troops is passing through the station.

THE ORAKZAIS PREPARING FOR ATTACK

PROBABLE DELAY OF THE TIRAH ADVANCE.

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

The Orakzais are said to be lining the Sampagha heights, and it is there that they should make their first stand. The paths across the Samana have now been brought into some sort of order by our road-making parties. It is from the direction of the Sampagha Pass apparently that the Orakzais have now sallied, and were attacking the road-making parties, and covering the force at Gulistan, when they were last heard of.

There is small chance of the Tirah Expedition really commencing before the 20th instant.

A Company of the Khyber Rifles were sent out towards the Khyber Pass last night, and remained out till midnight. This probably accounts for the fact that no sniping took place, though small bodies of men could be seen moving about in the direction of the hills. This morning, two Squadrons of Cavalry were sent out on patrol duty, but with the exception of the usual picquet in Fort Maude they saw no enemy. All leave from Jamrud has been stopped for the present.

SUBJECTION OF THE MAMUNDS.

THE FORCE MARCHING BACK.

Now that the Mamund Jirga has come in, and submitted, the force there started back to-day, marching to the camp near Jhar. They may stay there a day or two before moving on into the Jandoul Valley. Every military precaution will be taken during the march. The first Brigade provides the advance and baggage-guards, and the second Brigade with the 10th Field Battery will act as the rear-guard.

PROBABLE STAY IN THE SWAT VALLEY.

Future movements are still veiled in a mystery, but a prolonged stay in the Swat Valley is feared.

THE MAMUND JIRGAH.

Among the terms of peace settled at the Durbar was the following :—"That Umra Khan's men should be turned out of the valley." The Jirga also gave security for the return of two rifles which have not yet been surrendered. It is considered that the damage done in the the valley during our lengthened stay in it amply settles all other outstanding accounts with this tribe.

THE MAMUNDS SWEAR FRIENDSHIP.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Inayat Killa, 12th October, says :—This afternoon, representatives of the Mamund Jirgah arrived near the Camp, and asked when Sir Bindon Blood could interview them. They sat under trees near the village of Nawah Killa, and a Durbar was arranged by Major Deane. General Blood and Staff arrived at 3 p.m., and received the Jirgah, which promised to abstain from hostilities and give no more trouble in the future, also to turn Umra Khan's followers out of their country, and they gave security for the two rifles still unsurrendered, and declared they wanted peace, having fought only because they feared annexation. Finally all swore with up-lifted hands to keep thir promises, and were dismissed.

The damage done to the Valley amply settles all outstanding accounts. Our animals have lived free of cost for months.

The whole force moves to Jhar to-morrow.

The nights are now very cold.

THE TIRAH FORCE.

A Kohat telegram, dated 12th October, says :—General Kempster's Column arrived yesterday, through the Kohat Pass, all units in splendid condition. Colonel Collins, Commanding the Queen's, had to remain at Peshawar sick, but is expected daily by train through Khushalgarh.

The rear-guard of the column arrived at 5-30 p.m. The following troops arrived through the Kohat Pass from Peshawar, to-day, under General Westmacott, viz. :—The Dorsets, 2-1st Gurkhas, No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers, and the Patiala Imperial Service Infantry. The Kashmir Mountain Battery is expected from Khushalgarh to-day with Brigadier-General Westmacott and Staff.

General Kempster proceeds on the 14th instant by march to Shinowri. The 5th Punjab Infantry were to have proceeded from here via Khushalgarh, yesterday, to Dera Ismail Khan, but having Afridi companies, are not detailed for the expedition. They remain here temporarily for garrison duty. One Wing came from Doaba, between Hangu and Thal, the other Wing from Sadda, in the Kurram Valley.

The following Political Officers move to-morrow up the line to join Sir William Lockhart :—Sir Richard Udny ; and Messrs. King, Donald, and Blakeway. The 3rd Field Battery, 4 guns, 1 Company of the Royal Scots Fusiliers as escort proceed to Sadda to-morrow, the escort returning on completion of the duty.

Major Logan, Home Superintendent, Army Signalling Staff, has arrived. General Spragge, with the Artillery Staff, and Colonel Barrow proceed on the 15th.

A RECONNAISSANCE PARTY FIRED ON.

LATER.

A Post Office official, just arrived from Fort Lockhart, reports that the troops under General Yeatman-Biggs went down the spur from Fort Cavagnari or Gulistan on a reconnaissance, yesterday, and that the working party on Chagru-Kotal road was fired on by the enemy, who appeared in large numbers. Just as General Yeatman-Biggs' force appeared and the guns opened fire at long ranges, the enemy retired, and the force returned the same evening to Fort Lockhart without any casualties. The enemy's bonfires were visible at nights, revealing large numbers of the enemy in Khanki Valley.

GENERAL EGERTON'S COLUMN.

Datta Khel, 11th October.—General Egerton's Column has reached Gurbuz, in the lower end of the Shawal Valley. The rear-guard was fired on yesterday, but no casualties occurred beyond one camel wounded. The road had to be made over a ridge between the Zawe and Shawal Valleys.

RETURN OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

The first batch of the Rifle Brigade left Miran Shat yesterday, and the rest goes on the 14th. Every possible arrangement has been made for their comfort and convenience. They will be accommodated in E. P. tents at every stage, and at Bannu, on their march back to India, will occupy the E. P. tents still standing at various camps which were erected for the march up of British troops last June.

THE MAMUNDS.

General Sir Bindon Blood and Major Deane met a *jirgah* of the Mamunds on Monday, when twenty out of the twenty-two Martini rifles captured from our troops on September 16th were surrendered. The headmen have thus shown their genuine desire to make arrangements to prevent further bloodshed. They posted their own picquets in the valley on Saturday night to prevent stray tribesmen from firing into the camp at Inayat Killa. The tribesmen from the Kunar Valley, who have been aiding the Mamunds, dispersed to their homes on the same day, and peace is now established in the Watelai Valley. Since September 15th when Captain Cole with a squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers overtook the party which had fired into General Jeffreys' camp, there has been almost constant fighting, and the Mamunds and their friends from across the border admit to the loss of 300 or 400 killed.

As further collisions with the Mamunds are not likely to occur, General Blood has moved the Royal West Kent Regiment back to the Panjkora, but in order not unduly to weaken the force at Inayat Kila he has sent up a wing of the 24th Punjab Infantry to the camp there. No hostile demonstration has been made against the Khan of Nawagai, whose friendliness to the British Government has been so marked throughout. The Khans of Jhar and Khar, who have aided materially in bringing about the settlement with the Mamunds, should be well rewarded, not merely on this account, but because they escorted a convoy of supplies and ammunition to General Jeffreys' camp when troops could not be spared for this duty. The three loyal Khans will in all probability be able to resist any coalition that may hereafter be formed against them. There seems, however, no chance of their being attacked as the Mohmands and Mamunds alike have now been cowed. Had it not been for the aid given from beyond the border, matters would never have assumed such a serious aspect. General Ghulam Hyder was either unwilling or unable to keep the Kunar clans in order, and judging from past events we should say he egged them on. The Mamunds in the Watelai Valley said very plainly that he had promised to compensate them for all damage done to their villages. They will now find themselves woefully deceived, for the Sipah Salar will never honour the long bill they will have to present to him. Evidence is accumulating that the

AFRIDIS MEAN TO FIGHT.

It is reported that a mullah who was on his way from the Bazar Valley to Dakka to make a last appeal to the Afghans for assistance, was stopped by the Zakka Khel tribesmen and ordered to return. They told him they would sooner trust to their own resources and fight out their quarrel with the British Government than put themselves under the protection of the Amir and submit themselves to his authority. There is something to admire in this, though no one can extend much sympathy to the Orakzai and Afridis who mutilated the bodies of the gallant garrison of Saragheri, and burned alive two unfortunate Sikh cooks who fell into their hands. The news that the tribesmen mean to fight will be hailed with satisfaction by every soldier in the expeditionary force.

The Afridi soldiers in the ranks of the Native Army have done such splendid service that every effort will be made to spare them obloquy and reproach when the General Order relating to their non-employment in the Tirah Expedition is communicated to regiments composed in whole or part of Pathans. The Government have every desire to speak frankly to them ; not to accuse them of disloyalty, but to explain how impossible it is to employ them against their own kith and kin. The fact that desertions have occurred not only in the Kohat-Peshawar border, but further afield fully justifies the action now being taken. The Afridi sepoy gets news that his clansmen are involved in the hostile movement against the Government which he is serving ; he is, perhaps, secretly summoned back ; and he deserts more with a view of protecting his family than from any inclination to join in the fighting. There are black sheep in the ranks, of course, who are not influenced by these motives ; but we are convinced that in the majority of cases the men have "urgent private affairs," or what they consider such, to attend to when they decide to desert. To brand all our Afridi soldiers as tainted with disloyalty or to expose them to the jeers of their comrades of other classes, would be a serious mistake ; and the General Order has been framed with a view to avoiding this. It will, also, be communicated to them in a manner that will cause as little stir in the regiments affected as possible. The position will be clearly explained to the Afridi native officers and men, and they will probably accept it without resentment. Officers and men alike are learning

MANY USEFUL LESSONS

in the campaign now being carried on at various points of the North-West frontier. One of the most important is that, with an active enemy equipped with breech-loading rifles and fighting in no regular formation, our forces must not be split up into small columns, but must act in fairly large bodies. This has been proved to demonstration in the Watelai Valley, where the Mohmands have shown such a bold front. We have heard, invariably, of all opposition being overcome so long as the troops were advancing, the losses being mainly incurred during retirement, when detached parties were assailed or efforts made to outflank the rear-guard. The activity of the tribesmen in working down hillsides or along ravines has been a noticeable feature in the engagements, while their accuracy of fire has caused many casualties. Thus there ought always to be sufficient men in our skirmishing line to keep the enemy at a respectful distance, and companies must not be isolated as was the case on September 16th. Another point is that the time-honoured practice of posting picquets outside an entrenched camp should be abandoned. They are almost certain to be swept away if a rush of swordsmen occurs, while at the best they can only fire a few shots before doubling back to shelter. Moreover they run the risk of being shot down by their comrades in the event of a sudden attack. That this risk is not imaginary events at Inayat Killa have shown. Picquets entrenched on hilltops may be useful, if the positions chosen are such that a good defence can be made ; but our remarks apply to the placing of them on open ground only a short distance from a camp. A sharp look-out inside the entrenchment, when a night attack is contemplated, together with one or two strong in-lying picquets, should be sufficient to guard against any surprise. Yet a third point is that

CAVALRY CAN BE EMPLOYED WITH ADVANTAGE

even in country where most of the actual fighting must take place in the hills. The movement of a squadron even from point to point serves to intimidate an enemy accustomed to fight only on foot, and the moral effect thus secured more than compensates for any loss of man and horses from rifle fire. The charge of 100 men of the 13th Bengal Lancers at Shabkadr over ground that seemed almost hopeless for cavalry proved what our sowars can do, and in the Watelai Valley we hear of the enemy being kept in check by the handful of cavalry employed in the operations. There may be no occasion for brilliant charges of several squadrons : these can only happen on rare occasions ; but the skilful handling of a few score men may have marked results in the course of a day's fighting in and about narrow valleys commanded by hills. Our officers, apparently, want no teaching in this matter, and they have done so well with small parties of men that there is every reason to employ more cavalry in our frontier campaigns.—*Pioneer.*

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

No change in the programme of the Viceroy's tour has yet been made, and it is still hoped that affairs on the frontier will be sufficiently settled in the next three weeks to enable the Burma visit to take place as arranged.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

At Fridays's Council meeting, Sir James Westland will introduce a Bill to amend the existing Stamp Law. Mr. Chalmers will introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to Extra Territorial offences ; also a Bill to consolidate the Law relating to the Criminal Procedure upon which Sir Henry Prinsep has been at work.

BESTOWAL OF THE ORDER OF C. I.

Her Majesty the Queen has bestowed the Order of the Crown of India upon Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Coburg Gotha ; Lady Havelock ; the Maharani of Udaipur ; and upon the Begum of Moorshidabad.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT.

TRIBUTE TO THE BOMBAY OFFICE.

The report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1896-97 issued to-day, shows continued increase in the numbers of messages carried for the public.

The net revenue, after payment of all expenses, is slightly less than last year, owing to increased expenditure on providing greater facilities to the public in the form of additional offices and longer hours during which they have been kept open ; also to the increased appreciation by the public of the utility of deferred messages. The result, nevertheless, shows the very satisfactory revenue of 2·37 per cent. on the capital outlay, or 4·54 per cent. if *pro. forma.* revenue and collections on State messages be included.

The Report makes special mention of the valuable services rendered to the Department last year by Messrs. Luke, Melhuish, Brind, Pitman, Kirk, Oldbury, Burne, and Kidd, and adds that Mr. W. C. Nigel-Jones, Superintendent in charge of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, deserves special mention for the manner in which he carried on his very imported duties during the trying time of plague, when panic largely prevailed amongst the Native community, and people were leaving Bombay in thousands daily. Mr. Nigel-Jones by his firmness, inspiriting example, and kindly sympathy was most successful in keeping the large establishment under his orders, with comparatively few exceptions, at their posts, thus preventing much public inconvenience that would have resulted from any breakdown of the Telegraph service at such a critical time. Mr. Burton, the Sub-Assistant Superintendent of the Office, and the signalling and clerical establishment generally loyally supported their Superintendent, and are deserving of much credit for their conscientious performance of duty under many difficulties during the epidemic.

APPOINTMENT.

Captain Dundas, Royal Scots, is appointed Assistant Inspector, Army Signalling, Bombay and Madras Commands, for the ensuing cold season.

THE FIRST OUTWARD TROOPER.

The troops to leave for England in the Indian Troop Service transport Nubia, on the 15th instant, will be brought to Bombay in three extra troop trains. They are as follows :—From Bengal Command—1 officer, 629 men rank-and-file, 11 women, and 22 children. From Punjab Command—3 officers and 23 men rank-and-file. From Madras Command—3 officers, 202 men rank-and-file, 3 women, and 9 children. From Bombay Command and various Corps—29 officers, 15 ladies, and 13 children, 359 men rank-and-file, 11 women, and 16 children. The first train with 4 officers and 150 men, including the usual working party and guard, the whole of the families, and the heavy baggage, left, last night, at 9 p.m., and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25 a.m., to-day.

The second and third trains conveying the remainder of the details will leave Deolali, at 9 and 10 p.m., to-night, respectively, and arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 5-25 and 6-30 a.m., to-morrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle & Lower Colaba	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	20
C Dhobi Talao and Khumbharwada	4	0	20
D Girgaum	1	0	10
E 2nd Nagpada	1	1	26
F Parel	0	0	7
G Mahim	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	2a	5	19
Total	13	9	112
Total to date	13,565	10,982	

a From Cutch Mandvie, per s. s. Saburmati.

SAME DATE, LAST YEAR.

Plague cases	9
Deaths	4

CHOLERA.

Attacks	4
Deaths	4

QUARANTINE AT POREBUNDER.

The Administrator of Porebunder has wired to the Port Officer of Bombay, announcing that five days' quarantine has been declared at Porebunder against all arrivals from Bombay on and after the 16th instant.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,798, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,225, making a total of 6,023 persons. Departures by sea 2,012, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,468, making a total of 6,480 persons. Excess of departures, 457 persons.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

THE MISSING BROTHERS CHAPEKAR.

It is stated that Balkrishna and Wasudeo Chapekar, the two men who are wanted in connection with the Poona murders, were taken to that city under police surveillance, but managed to elude the police at the railway station. They travelled as mendicants from Poona to Talegaon, where they were sheltered by a relative. From there they travelled to Kalyan, without tickets, and on to Thana, where they were discovered by the ticket inspecting staff. They were taken before a magistrate, and for attempting to defraud the Railway company were fined Rs. 10 each,—no one in Thana suspecting for a moment that they were wanted on a much graver charge. They were last seen near the Dadur Railway station.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As improvement schemes are in the air it might be useful to give a short account of what has been done in other cities. I will commence with Glasgow ; the earliest, if not the best, instance of what has been accomplished by Municipal enterprise. Glasgow is, perhaps, the most closely packed city in the world, and there are localities where single acres contain a thousand or more people. It is the custom to live in flats, and it is not uncommon for 200 or 300 people to use a common staircase. In 1859 it was found that every foot of ground had been built upon, houses had been increased in height and were swarming with men and vermin. The epidemics originating in these filthy and overcrowded quarters invaded the houses of the better classes, and self-protection made some reform a necessity.

An Act was therefore obtained in 1862 giving large powers to promote cleanliness and relieve overcrowding, and especially to acquire property for the sake of sanitary improvements. The latter powers were in 1886 made part of the famous enactment by which the Town Council was constituted an Improvement Trust. The scheme was to acquire 88 acres in the slums where the density was 600 to the acre, to pull down the rookeries and lay down 3 or 4 miles of broad streets, and form a new park. The rest of the land was to be sold, and it was expected that the receipts would cover the expenditure. A levy of 6 pence in the pound of rental valuation was authorized which was to be reduced to 3 pence in a few years.

The depression of trade has prevented the receipts coming up to expectation, and the scheme has not been fully carried out ; many of the old houses being left standing. On the other hand, 29 new streets have been formed, 25 old ones widened and improved, and the Alexandra Park has been laid out. The outlay has been about 3 million sterling, of which about half has been recouped by sales. It was the original intention to allow private enterprise to build the new houses, but it was soon found more advantageous to build a few tenement houses as a model and example of proper arrangement and construction. This proved so successful that the plan was developed, and the Trust is now a very large landlord, owning hundreds of well-built houses on excellent principles with shops on the ground floor. The rents charged are from £10 to £25 a year, and these receipts are so satisfactory that the Municipal contribution has been reduced to a half-penny and the Trust is now paying its way.

In addition to these houses Glasgow has built 7 lodging-houses for the poor, and makes a charge of 3 pence a night for each person. Each man has a separate stall and lies on a wire mattress. They accommodate the floating population and satisfy about a-third of the demand. As a police measure they have been an unqualified success, and have served to wipe out the frightful haunts of vice where the poor were compelled to lodge. Financially they pay 5 per cent. on the outlay.

The moral is that if the slums of Bombay are to be eradicated, a special department must be created with powers to buy up the slum areas, clear the ground of all insanitary houses, lay out broad streets and open spaces, and build model houses. If this work is to be done well it must not be left to private enterprise, but, as in Glasgow, carried out departmentally. The Trust should be the landlord, but the collection of rents may be farmed out. There are many fine streets in Bombay, and a few more might be useful or ornamental, but the danger is the slums. The work of the Trust is there.—

Yours, &c.,

Oct. 13. W. R. H.

THE SILVER SINK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Poor India ! In addition to plague, famine, wars, and earthquakes there are now fears that she will become "the silver sink of the world by the re-opening of the mints to the free coinage" of that metal ! This old "sink" metaphor has lately been so freely played off on an unsuspecting public that I beg you will allow me a brief space in which to examine it.

In a leading article that appears in your impression of this morning, it is stated that "if our Mints were opened, America would be able to pour in upon us as much silver as she thought fit, *whether we required it or not*" (the italics are mine). Now, Sir, will you kindly explain how this is to be done. Presumably America is not going to pour in this terrible flood of metal for nothing ? Yet all the crafty American could get here for his silver bullion would be *silver rupees.* I should be glad to know whether—leaving foreign obligations for the moment out of the question—it is an advantage or a disadvantage to the natives of this country to have a plentiful supply of good silver or money ?

There is an impression in some quarters that if the mints were re-opened to the free coinage of silver, we should soon see a 9d. or 10d. rupee. The idea is based on the fact that the gold price of silver is now not much over two shillings an ounce. But why has silver fallen to this price ? Simply because the principal nations of the world have closed their mints against it. America now proposes to re-open the mints in order to restore silver to its gold value of 20 years ago, and this proposal is met by a section of the Indian Press with a solemn—God forbid ? But *why* ? If silver returned to anywhere near its former gold price, the financial difficulties of the Indian Government would vanish ; and is such a return impossible ? Certainly not. Both gold and silver derive the larger portion of their value from the fact that they are legalised as money. This is obvious. Further, silver has fallen in gold value because certain nations have demonetised it. This is also beyond question. Reverse the legislation of the last 20 years—re-monetise silver,—and its old gold value will return (its purchasing powers in India and the Far East have never as a matter of fact diminished until the Indian Mints were closed). Why then these fears about India becoming the "Sink of the world" ! If anybody cared to play the silver sink game with me I should be only too glad to afford him every opportunity of shooting his surplus silver into my bankers, and I am sure that every man who is not suffering from the gold monomania of the time would do the same.

We have this fact to remember, however. India is called upon to pay annually in gold about £16,000,000. Under these circumstances the people of India should be given every chance of multiplying their industries and increasing their foreign trade. An artificially restricted currency of a gold value, that is liable at any moment to be seriously influenced by a local gang of speculators, has not hitherto been generally considered the best stimulus for this end ; but if the overtures of America are to be met in the silver sink spirit, we had better at once prepare ourselves for the gradual fall in prices, loss in profits, check to commerce and general misery that invariably follow a restriction in the free supply of a country's money.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 13. M. De P. WEBB.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon. There were also present :—Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, Ibrahim Rahimtulla ; Dr. K. N. Bhadhurji, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Dr. N. N. Katrak.

MR. SNOW'S PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

The Committee accorded their assent to Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, going on 16 days' privilege leave, from the 8th proximo.

Dr. Cowasji remarked that it was a well-earned holiday.

TOWN SWEEPINGS.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, on the question of the site of the construction of siding for the removal of town-sweepings.

On the motion of Mr. Cuffe, it was resolved "That the Standing Committee approved of the diversion of the siding now in course of construction at Mahaluxshmi, for the collection and removal of town-sweepings, and to the laying of the same as shown on the tracing submitted to the Committee. That the Standing Committee sanctioned, application being made to Government for permission to lay down railway siding for the conveyance of town-sweepings across the Tardeo flats from the proposed collecting station between Clark Road and Arthur Road to the Mahalaxshmi Railway station. That the application be made without prejudice to the Corporation's claims to the ownership of the land.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

LORD SANDHURST'S VISIT TO HOSPITALS AND CAMPS.

H. E. the Governor, who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening, was astir early yesterday morning to inspect the Plague Hospitals and Segregation Camps in Bombay. At 7 o'clock, Lord Sandhurst started from Government House, Malabar Point, in a brake. He was accompanied by Sir James Campbell, Chairman of the Plague Committee ; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner ; Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police ; Surgeon-Major Dimmock ; Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary ; Captain Heneage, A.-D.-C. ; and Surgeon-Major Croly. From Government House the party proceeded to the Panjrapole Hospital, but as only one patient remained there, his Excellency did not inspect the place. He, however, alighted and walked round the Bhuleshwar Bazaar, which is a very narrow thoroughfare, but crowded at all times of the day. Here Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Head of the Detective Police, joined the party, which proceeded to the Karamsi Danji Lohana Hospital, at Dariasthan, Mandvie, where the Governor was received by Messrs. Karamsi Damji ; Damodher Goverdhandas ; Naranji Ebji ; Jetha Dhanji ; Virji Hansraj ; and Keshowji Nathu. As they entered the hospital, some boys rose to their feet and recited a Gujerati poem. The Governor and party then went upstairs and examined the various wards. The hospital was opened on the 1st of April last, and the condition of affairs having improved in Bombay, it was closed on the 31st of July. But owing to a slight recrudescence of plague it was re-opened on the 13th of last month. The building which is used as the hospital belongs to the Lohanna community, and the expenses are borne by the Mahajan. It was brought into existence chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Karamsi Damji, a Hindu philanthropist. There were fourteen patients, 11 males and 3 females, under treatment in the hospital, yesterday. His Excellency was taken to the reception room, where seats were provided for him and the party. Mr. Karamsi and Mr. Damodher Sukhadwalla thanked his Excellency for the trouble he had taken in visiting the hospital. Lord Sandhurst was then garlanded and presented with bouquets. Here the party was joined by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, the Health Officer, and Mr. C. C. James, member of the Plague Committee.

The party then drove to the Mallet Bunder Pilgrim Shed, erected for the encampment of the pilgrims arriving from up-country. The shed, which is a model of cleanliness, was empty, but it was expected it would be filled up with pilgrims who had arrived by two steamers which anchored in the harbour only a few hours back. It is not intended for the pilgrims only, but for all persons coming from various ports. The passengers coming to Bombay from different ports are kept in quarantine for six days, but those leaving Bombay are detained for three days only. A steam sterilizer is kept in the shed for the purposes of disinfecting the clothes belonging to the inmates. Mr. James explained to his Excellency how the machine worked. Large bundles of clothes are placed in it and by a very easy process they are disinfected in less than ten minutes. The shed is constructed on sanitary principles, and is capable of holding three hundred persons.

The party then drove to the Wari Bunder Camp, which is at a short distance from the Mallet Bunder. It is situated on an extensive open ground, and commands a beautiful view, being situated at the foot of a hill. This camp is used for the segregation of passengers. It consists of 12 sheds, and has capacity for accommodating 1,200 people. When the camp was visited there were 1,076 persons in it, fourteen of whom were under observation. On an average 300 people are discharged from and admitted into the camp daily. They are kept under quarantine for six days only. They are supplied every day with rations consisting of rice, dall, ghee, masala, and fuel. The camp is in charge of Dr. Julius and several nurses. There are separate cook rooms where the inmates cook food for themselves. Several Brahmin cooks are employed, and the religious scruples of each and every person are strictly respected. The Governor inspected each shed and examined with evident pleasure the simple native fashion in which the people cook their food. Small children were seen running to and fro, playing in the open air beguiling the time and amusing their parents with their innocent diversions. Some inmates were sitting in a group, playing at cards and making themselves merry ; others, however, were lamenting the evil day which brought them thither. The Governor inquired of the authorities in charge of the camp whether the comfort of the people is properly looked after, and was assured that nothing is left undone to minister to the wants of the inmates.

The Governor and party then proceeded to the Narelwady Segregation Camp. Here the scene presented was of a different kind. Some of the turbulent Kabulis or Afghans were not slow to express their dissatisfaction and disgust at the position in which they were placed. They grouped round Mr. Gell and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali. One of the spokesmen came forward and said in an irritated tone of voice : "We don't want your money, we don't want your food, we simply want our liberty and your pleasure and goodwill towards us. We are merchants of Khorasan, and came from Karachi by the steamship Bahaduri for the purposes of trade. We don't know where our luggage is placed. Please have mercy on us and do let us go." Mr. Gell told them, through Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, that the detention in the camp would only be of a brief duration, and they would be allowed to go wherever they pleased as early as possible. He told them that it was arranged to supply them with food and that they would not be starved. He asked them whether they had any other grievance, promising that if they had any it would be promptly redressed. He also inquired whether they wanted any particular thing to eat. The camp, which is very commodious, is divided into 15 sheds, and is capable of holding 1,300 people at a time. There were 1,229 persons in the Camp at the time, including 10 inmates under observation. It is in charge of Dr. Alexander Britto and Dr. Julius. 686 persons arrived from Karachi and Cutch Mandvie only on Tuesday night, the majority of them being Bhatias. One of them approached his Excellency and said, in an appealing manner : "Pray do let me go this time. I will never set my——foot on the soil of Bombay again. I assure you, Sir, I will never come to Bombay again. Just for mercy's sake let me be off. I have committed no sin." The man was told that he would be allowed to proceed to his destination in a short time. The camp is kept as clean as possible, and thoroughly disinfected. It was made to look gay for the Governor's visit by floral decorations. Here also most of the people were seen to enjoy themselves thoroughly, surrounded by their wives and children. A very large number of females are now under detention in the camp. Nothing is done to wound the religious susceptibilities of any person. As his Excellency was coming out of the camp, a large number of military sepoys barred the way and said that they had a grievance. Lord Sandhurst desired to know what it was, when one of them said : "We have been here for seven days, and we are actually starving. We came from Quetta, and we desire to proceed to our homes up-country. We belong to the 16th Bombay Infantry. Some of us have homes at Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, and other places." Dr. Britto told his Excellency that the men came to him on Tuesday night, and complained that according to their religious customs they cannot eat the food cooked by others than themselves. Dr. Britto offered them rations, and asked them to cook the food for themselves. This they declined to do, saying they had no utensils for the purpose. Dr. Britto then called some Brahmin sweatmeat-sellers, and the men partook of the sweatmeats freely.

The Governor and party then proceeded to the new Mahomedan burial-ground at Narelwady, which is in close proximity of the camp. It will be remembered that this plot of ground was given to the Mahomedan community of Bombay when the Grant Road burial-ground was closed by order of Government. Some of the Mahomedans who lost their income by the closing of the Grant Road burial-ground, refused to accept this plot of ground at Narelwady. The storm of opposition has now *passed away, and wiser counsels prevail. Sirdar Mir*

Abdul Ali showed the grave-yard to his Excellency, and informed him that since the opening of the cemetery no less than 115 persons had been buried there. The ground has been greatly improved and levelled right through.

After inspecting this burial-ground the Governor and his party proceeded to the Arthur Road Municipal Hospital for infectious diseases, in charge of Dr Chowksey. On arrival his Excellency was met by Dr. Chowksey, who took him to the different wards. The hospital, which was formerly a source of discontent to those who were removed there, has now been thoroughly improved, the Municipal Corporation having voted a large sum of money to make it better adapted to its requirements. A garden is laid out in the compound, and plants and shrubs in pots have been nicely arranged. The roses and other flowers and the green verdure greatly improved the surroundings. In this hospital there were 92 persons under treatment. Of these 16 were suffering from plague, and 20 from reelapsing fever, while others were convalescent. From the Arthur Road Hospital the Governor walked to the Julai Hospital, a distance of nearly half-a-mile. This Julai owes its existence to the exertions of Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali and Sirdar Oomar Jamal. The Julais, who are weavers by profession, are somewhat fanatical, and when the plague worked havoc in Bombay they refused to be segregated or treated by European or Native doctors. Sirdar Oomar Jamal, who commands a great deal of influence over the members, of this community, in conjunction with Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, opened a hospital at Ripon Road, a locality in which most of the Julais reside. It was at first proposed to put the hospital under an experienced doctor, but the Julais, who are well known for their obstinacy, refused to take any medicine from him. The two Sirdars, however, cut the Gordian knot in an unexpected manner by engaging the services of a Yunani Hakim. The Julais who at first refused to go to any hospital then flocked in. They found things so comfortable that they were almost sorry when they had to leave the hospital.

Up to date 172 patients have been treated in the hospital. Of these 90 were cured, 52 died, and 28 are still under treatment. The cases which proved fatal were those which were taken to the hospital in an advanced stage. But most of the cases which were promptly taken to the hospital have been successful. At this hospital the Governor was received by Sirdar Oomar Jamal and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali. These two gentlemen showed the different wards to his Excellency, who expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the excellent arrangements that they had made for the treatment of patients. Most, if not the whole, of the expense is borne by Sirdar Oomar Jamal and the Julai Jamat. Dr. Leumann, who is in charge of the district, was also present at the hospital. After shaking hands with him, Sirdar Oomar Jamal, and Sirdar Abdul Ali, the Governor and party left at 9-30.

The Government Hospital at Grant Road was the next place visited. Here his Excellency was received by Dr. W. Roberts, the Resident Medical Officer, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Walton, District Medical Officer. There were 53 patients in the hospital. Of these 2 were cholera cases, 28 plague cases, 6 remittent fever cases, and 5 of influenza, while 12 were under observation. The Governor inspected all the wards and then returned to Government House, Malabar Point.

THE THANA LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having had my attention drawn to the correspondence anent the opening of a library at Thana for the "Native Christians," I crave space to make a few observations on the designation: Bombay Native Portuguese and Bombay East Indian. Your correspondents are at variance with each other. Your correspondent is mistaken in saying that the Bombay Native Portuguese are considered as cooks and butlers, for at no time within living memory were cooks and butlers recruited from that class of people. Every one will admit that the term "Portuguese" is not an appropriate one for the "Native converts," since they are not Portuguese in the real sense of the word. Admitting that the designation is a wrong one, they have no right to cast it off in the absence of a better appellation, just as a man has no right to cast off his old coat till he gets a new one that will exactly suit him. The other term "East Indian," by which your correspondent styles the Native Christians, is a vague one. "East Indians" are the inhabitants of countries lying to the east of Europe; and India, being one of these countries, its inhabitants, whether Goans, Mahomedans, Parsees, or Hindus, are all "East Indians." I am at a loss to understand what your correspondent's reasons are for running down and bringing into contempt a class of harmless, inoffensive people, whose loyalty and respectability have been more than once acknowledged by the Bombay Government, and even by the Heir-Apparent to the British Crown, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in his reply to the address from the Native Portuguese Community of Bombay, before leaving the shores of India, for England, through the ex-Governor of Bombay, Sir Edward Bartle Frere, to the Rev. Nicolau da Silva, Vicar of the Church of St. Andrew, Bandora, and other Native Portuguese inhabitants of Bombay who had signed the address.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 13. J. G. D'SOUZA.

[This correspondence must now close.—ED., *B.G.*]

FOOTBALL.

HOLKAR COLLEGE VS. BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY.

A MATCH was played between the Holkar College and the Bombay Native Infantry Football teams, respectively, on the 8th instant. The toss was won by the College, and the game commenced at 5 p.m. The following were the players from the College side:—Principal Cholsmondelay and R. N. Kale (backs); Kharkar (goal); Tembe (capt.) and Upadhye, on the two wings; Dube, Nande, Desai, Deo, Kotwal, and Mandwadkar playing as centre forwards. In the first half time, the Infantry made one goal, while in the second half time the College side kicked the ball, making two goals, and thus defeating the opposite side by one. This season the College team is showing much progress, and if they go on playing at this rate, they would turn out a very good team. The Infantry people also played well. The captain of the Bombay Native Infantry, Mr. Waterfield, and Mr. Webb (from the Royal Fusiliers) acted as umpires. The match was played on the Infantry ground.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th October, 1897.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	6	0 p.m.	10	29
Teheran	13	2	31 p.m.	...	28
Suez	13	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th October, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	...	1
" Karachi	...	42	...	1
" Madras	1	13	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.

Cable Cayenne-Para interrupted.

Amoor route interrupted between Chabarowka and Vladivostock.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, Thursday, 14th instant.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

LORD HARRIS is making an appeal to Kentish employers of labour to help him to resuscitate cricket in the county. He writes:—"The Committee of the Kent County Cricket Club established this year a nursery for young cricketers at Tonbridge, with the object of strengthening the professional talent of the county, without which it is scarcely possible, in these days, to ensure such a measure of success in county matches as will satisfy the supporters of the club. The results, after a year's trial, may be held to be promising; but the Committee is, and is likely to be faced—unless it can obtain the help which I now venture to solicit—with the following difficulty. There are plenty of young men with marked capacity for the game, but of these a good number, possibly including the best, hesitate to definitely take up the profession of a cricketer for fear of being unable to obtain employment in the winter. Thus we run the risk of losing the very best men for whom the nursery at Tonbridge has been established, and without whom to teach and work up to first-class level it would be waste of time and money to continue our efforts. But if the Committee could obtain employment for them in the winter their hesitation would be removed; and my object in writing is to solicit employers of labour their kind assistance. If the Committee could establish a register of gentlemen, each willing to take one young player for the winter months, they believe they would in a very few years create such a nucleus of professional cricketers as would certainly raise the standard of Kent county cricket. The Committee would be willing to pay such proportion of the winter wages of each young cricketer as may be agreed on with the employers, and would, of course, tell off each young cricketer for such employment only as he has previously fitted himself for."

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—Of those who have been invited to join the proposed Parliamentary cricketing tour through the British Empire, all are members of the House of Commons Eleven which played a series of matches during the past session. Viscount Chelsea was one of the best bats in a good Eton eleven. Sir William Walrond was in his day not without fame, whilst Lord Curzon, Mr. Bromley-Davenport (the captain of the Parliamentary team), and Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, also distinguished themselves greatly in the cricket field at Eton, the last-named in particular being a famous bat and wicket-keeper, and the captain besides of the Eton and Cambridge Elevens. Of the remainder, Mr. George Kemp, who played for Lancashire in 1885, was a member of the Cambridge Eleven, Mr. Walter Long was a hard-hitting member in past Harrow and Oxford matches, whilst Captain Chaloner has done much to promote county cricket in Wilts.

The advantage to a club of playing on its own ground was illustrated on Saturday in the first division of the League. With the exception of the match between, Notts Forest and Sheffield United each of the fixtures resulted in favour of the home team, and it was only the exceptionally fine goal-keeping of Foulkes that spoiled the symmetry of the table, the Forest in the second half being dangerous on several occasions. The performance on the part of the Forest is the more creditable as they were handicapped by the absence of two prominent players through injuries. In addition to this, the form so far shown this season pointed altogether in favour of the United, who had won each of the three matches they had previously played, whereas the Forest had lost one and drawn one. Each side scored a goal on Saturday before half-time, but neither was able to improve upon this, and honours were divided.

Notts County were not so fortunate as their townsmen. Like the Forest, they performed creditably at Burnden Park, as they usually have done against the Wanderers, but they failed to repeat their triump in the cup final, and lost by a goal to nothing. This was the opening match at Bolton, and it was not surprising to find an attendance of nearly 10,000. There was an occasion thirteen years ago when the meeting of Notts Country and the Wanderers at Pike's Lane drew a gathering of 30,000. It was always a source of wonder to visitors where they managed to stow away the large crowds that were repeatedly reported from the old ground of the Wanderers, but it was impossible to get behind the treasurer's receipts.

Sheffield Wednesday have apparently got over the depression they have been suffering from since the 1st inst. Up to Saturday they had lost one match at home and two away. On Saturday however, with the advantage of playing on their own ground, they beat Liverpool by four goals to two. Such a result seemed highly improbable at half-time, when the visitors led by a goal to nothing. This score quite accorded with the play, the display of the Wednesday being anything but encouraging. In the second half, however, they played like a different team. Liverpool also played up well, and the pace at which the game was contested can easily be understood from the fact that five goals were scored in seventeen minutes.

West Bromwich Albion gave Derby County a much better game than was generally expected, considering that Bassett was still absent and that the County had their full team available. At the interval the Albion held the strong load of two goals to nothing—a lead that should win nine games out of ten, for in matches of this description the players, under these circumstances, develop defensive tactics that they have not hitherto been suspected of. The Albion did a great deal of kicking out to save, but after Archie Goodall had marked his reinstatement by scoring the County's first goal, Bloomer added a couple of others, and gave his side the lead which won the game. Blackburn Rovers in their match with Stoke showed some signs at one stage of the game of returning to form, the lead at half-time resting with them by a goal to nothing. Stoke managed to score a couple in the second half, however, and the Rover's first win is consequently still further delayed. On their improved form of Saturday they should not be long in commencing to score.

There was not much hope, of course, that Bury would return from Birmingham any better off than they went. Aston Villa, it is true, have not so far shown the striking superiority that the football world was promised at the outset of the season, but, on the other hand, there has not been much to arouse any great hopes in the form of Bury. Bury held their own for a good portion of the game on Saturday, but were eventually beaten by three goals to one. Everton recovered from the severe drubbing they got at Derby, and pleased a gathering of 20,000 of their supporters by scoring a handsome victory over Wolverhampton Wanderers of three goals to none. Defeats of the Wanderers are peculiarly dear to the hearts of Everton. They still keep green the memory of that famous match at Fallowfield. After their defeats of Sheffield Wednesday and Wolverhampton Wanderers Sunderland probably regarded Saturday's match against Preston North End as a comparatively easy task, particularly as the Prestonians had lost to Sheffield United and only managed to draw with Liverpol. North End showed a considerable improvement on their previous form, however, the front line displaying capital combination throughout. The result was that the Wearsiders returned home a couple of points to the bad.

In the Second Division the surprise of the day was the defeat of Newton Heath by Luton. The match was of peculiar interest to supporters of the home club from the fact that the visitors team included three old Newton Heath players—M'Cartney Stewart, and Cooper. Luton is new to the League, and in the North very little is known of it. It has left a very good impression at Clayton, however, and thrown back the local club's prospect of heading the division considerably. The visitors surprised the 7,000 spectators who witnessed the match by leading at half-time by two goals to one, and by excellent play managed to hold their advantage to the finish. The defeat of the favourities reduces them to the eighth position. On the other hand, Manchester City, by virtue of their creditable victory at Blackpool, where Burnley, it will be remembered, only managed to draw, retain their position at the head of the table. For the moment hopes are centred in the Ardwick organisation, whose excellent form has been quite a pleasant surprise. At the commencement of the season there was considerable misgiving, a comparison of the two local clubs being altogether in favour of Newton Heath. The City have done everything that could be asked of them up to now, however, and should in any event finish well up.

As was anticipated, there was a great diversity of opinion at the meeting of the Rugby Union on the Gould case. What the majority of footballers doubtless regard as the common-sense view prevailed, however, and there is reasonable ground for hope that the dispute between the English and Welsh Unions is now at an end, and that the international fixtures will be resumed. The meeting seems to have agreed with Mr. Rowland Hill that it was a matter of choosing between two evils, and that of the two it was much better to choose the least. It was, of course, urged that the Union was creating a dangerous precedent, and pointed out that in two or three cases of testimonials an entirely different attitude had been taken. On the other hand, the cogent argument was advanced that there were degrees even in professionalism, and that this was a case in which the strict carrying out of the law would inflict a distinct injustice. It is one thing to accept money as wages for playing football whilst professing to be amateur, and it is another thing for a distinguished player to accept a national testimonial, not in money but in the substantial form of a villa. It has really been a matter of splitting hairs throughout, and it will be a relief to everyone who has been interested in the unfortunate estrangement that a majority of the Union has taken the broad-minded view of the case and voted for peace. To talk of the Union "climbing down" and weakening its position is altogether beside the mark. The cast-iron sticklers for principle—principle even in preference to equity—profess to foresee a rapid descent on the part of the Union, but it will more likely be found that, so far from truckling in any way to professionalism, the Union has done a very good thing, not only for amateurism but for itself.

The winner of the South of Ireland championship, Mr. F. Ballingall, is said to be only 17 years old. He is, nevertheless, a formidable golfer, as in the final 36-hole match he beat Mr. Stuart Anderson by 7 up and 5 to play. As Mr. Anderson was handicapped at plus 4 in the stroke competition earlier in the week, while Mr. Ballingall received 8, it seems that any of us might enter for a championship. But, then, we are not all young. Mr Ballingall's first round in the match was 79, and, as the Lahinch links are reported to be "four or five strokes harder than any links in the United Kingdom," he must be a very surprising young man indeed. Handicap committees are believed to take a savage joy in reducing starts, and what an opportunity he will give them!

It is customary now to play 36 holes in "important" finals, and it strikes one as a very stupid custom. The result is to prolong and generally to dull the interest. A 36 hole match is far more likely to have a tame finish than an 18 hole one, where the opponents can hardly get very far apart. Of course there is a notion that the better man will win if the conflicts is a long one. The better man at what? The game of golf recognises 18 holes, and to make a match of 36 is analogous to a cricket match in which each side went in four times. I think that the present game is perfectly well arranged, and that 18 holes is a good number both for the concentration of interest, and for a reasonably prolonged tax on the energies and nerve. Rather than this 39 hole business, it would be well to play the best of three matches of eighteen holes. Of course were I to approach this subject merely from the point of view of the spectator, of the epicure in sensation, I should strongly urge that the final of a championship should be not more than nine holes. Indeed, we should have a better chance of the quintessential tremor if it were confined to a single hole. I fear, however, that Mr. Hilton would never consent to it.

The special correspondent of "Golf" complains that for the Jubilee Vase competition at St. Andrews many of the tees were put too far back. "In the last open championship played at St. Andrews, and in the competition now under notice, the course was a great deal more difficult than that known as the medal round. One great charm of St. Andrews is due to the fact that a large number of holes are placed at just such a distance that a good driver will reach them if he hits two of his best shots." The writer instances the fourth hole, which, during the competition, appears to have been reached in two only by Mr. Edward Blackwell and Captain J. C. Aitken, both very exceptionally long drivers. The same number of "Golf" contains another instalment of Mr. Hutchinson's "Rise and Growth of Golf in England," and recalls the time when the Royal North Devon Club had no meeting place other than that stone-floored room in Pympley farm house, on the common's edge," and when it was the unwritten law that the first pair who went out to play should stick a crow's or gull's feather—of which plenty could be picked up on the course—to mark the hole for aftercomers."

The defeat of England by Scotland in the international water-polo match has been received with rather mixed feelings. Those of our representatives who witnessed the game declare that it was anything but an exhibition of skill such as one would have expected from the best fourteen players of the kingdom. Rough play prevailed to a large extent. The excitement of the large crowd assembled was evidently infectious, and players and officials alike were troubled with it, so that the match, from a critical point of view, hardly got above a state of mediocrity. It was fiercely contested, and the Englishmen, unaccustomed of late years to have their scoring powers frustrated, strove with might and main to add to their score, but without success. Close up to time the game seemed likely to end in a draw of one goal each, but from a foul given to the Scottish team they were enabled to score a second point, and the whistle directly afterwards sounded time, leaving Scotland the winners by two goals to one. Seeing that it is five years since Scotland gained a victory, there was good reason for the unbounded enthusiasm of their supporters for such a satisfactory issue. Doubtless it will do them more good than it will do England harm, for repeated defeats are not calculated to keep up the interest in the game. The opinion of the Scottish authorities is that such a termination was absolutely necessary if the interest had to be kept up, as latterly the Scottish exponents had become somewhat lukewarm in their attachment to the sport. For the sake of the sport, therefore, we are pleased that Scotland has been credited with a victory, and we have little doubt that it will give them greater confidence for next year's battle.

Anent the scratch races now being decided between Percy Cavill and J. H. Tyers, one of which was swim on Saturday and won by Cavill, there has been much controversy, in consequence of the races being designated as being "for the amateur championship of the world." Those who actively participate in the pastime are not much concerned about the style or description given to them by those who are either ingnorant or who have a monetary interest in them. The public, however, ought not to be misled by such titles. It is, of course, common knowledge that for the past four years Tyers was the amateur champion of England. This year, however, he has not won a single national championship, and though he has not taken part in all of those already decided, in those in which he did swim he was defeated. The mile race has always been regarded as the blue ribbon of swimming; hence the winner is looked upon as the amateur champion. Probably this is owing to the fact that a mile is the best test of a swimmer's abilities. In this race, which was the first of the national events to be decided, J. A. Jarvis, of Leicester, was successful, beating Tyers, Cavill, Derbyshire (the latter retiring owing to an attack of cramp), and a host af foreign representatives. Since then Jarvis has taken no part in premier races. In the next race—the 500 yards—Derbyshire gained a magnificent victory over Tyers, who was second, and Cavill, who was third. Of the above-named swimmers Cavill was the only one who competed in the long distance race, which event he won. In the next race—the half-mile—Derbyshire was again successful, Cavill being third, whilst Tyers, though on the ground, did not start. In the following race, which was the quarter-mile salt water championship, the Australian, who exhibited much improved form, triumphed over Derbyshire. Here again Tyers was an absentee.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

DURHAMS *VS.* 8TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

RE-PLAYED TIE.

MIDDLESEX *VS.* ROVERS.

BOTH games were very interesting, and some good individual play was witnessed. The 8th are a plucky lot, and considering they have only been playing for a month or so, gave a capital exhibition and a sturdy opposition to their formidable opponents. The Rovers went under to their old rivals, but the game was anybody's up to the end. Punctually at 4 the teams lined out, and the bully from the centre enabled the Native Regiment to get down. Some interesting and even play was witnessed, and it was not long before the 8th put the ball between the posts. The men of the 8th fielded very well, and had they had more stamina would have added to their score. The Durhams were unable to get the ball through meeting with sturdy opposition from the Lieutenant and Captain forming the extreme back division, and half time arrived with no further score, the Bombay Infantry crossing over with one goal to their credit. Play was restarted by the usual bully. The Native Regiment got away for a few yards, but were quickly pulled up, and the ball returned into their quarters. Within five minutes of the restart the Durhams equalled through, and added two more goals in quick succession. From now onwards the Durhams were pressing, and but once or twice were constantly round their opponents' goal. From a corner a further notch was put on, and followed by still another after a few minutes' extra play. The latter goal was apparently an off side, but the referee ruled otherwise. The Bombay Infantry had to concede corner after corner to save their charge, from one of which a further goal was put on. This roused them, and a spurt carried the ball down to the opposite goal line, but nothing resulted, and the game ended in favour of the Durhams by 5 goals to one. The teams were:—

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.—Goal—Colr.-Sergt. Harper; Backs—Qr.-Master Sergt. Whan and Lce.-Corpl. Lloyd; Half-Backs—Capt. Cook, Lieut Davis, and Pte. Stewart; Forwards—Lce. Corpl. Good, Boy Krast, Colr.-Sergt. Robson, Sergt. Lemworth, and Sergt. Hilly.

8TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.—Subedar Reuben Missimjee (Goal); Lieutenant Elderton, Captain Bitham; Ramnak Bobnak, Arajnak Ramnak, Itnak Tooknak; Mahomed Khan, Lieutenant Fellows, Ahmed Khan Shaik Jumal, and Jehangir Khan.

The second game was under way at 5 o'clock, and the Rovers were at once the assailing party, and a combined rush carried the ball behind. From the bully the Middlesex took it down, but Brown returned, and Reid and Downing got away. Hall, however, pulled them up and for a time the play was confined to the Rovers' quarters. Hines saved two ugly rushes, and Hogan gave a corner to save his charge. Kicks in favour of the Rovers did not gain much ground for them. Hall got well down, but was pulled up by Hines, and the game was transferred to the other side. Bombay was playing a smart game and made some useful rushes, but the forwards were not quick enough. Kicks was given in favor of the Middlesex, near the circle, but Hines saved. Reid proved himself a capital man and played well. A foul given close up to the Rovers' citadel resulted in a foul given in their favour which relieved the pressure. A good run by Reid took him right up to the goal, and the final shot was only saved by a mere fluke. Half time arrived with a clean sheet, no score being to the credit of either side. Immediately following the restart sticks was given against Jones, but Downing fielded and returned up the field. Play was very fast, and the ball was travelling up and down. When near the Rovers, goal a foul was claimed, but the free hit did not gain much ground for the Rovers. Appeals for sticks and fouls were very frequent, Jones being quite an old offender. The Major ought to have been pulled up several times for the same offence, and eventually the referee approved of the appeal. Brown and Reid both had an opportunity of scoring, and Simpsen missed an easy one. From the bully the Middlesex got away and secured a corner, but nothing came of it. A further corner was also abortive, but sticks gave the Colaba men an opening, but the ball went behind. Brown got away, but was pulled up by an appeal for sticks. Hogan had to give a corner to save his charge, and Hines shortly after saved well. The Middlesex, however, were not to be denied, and from a nice centre scored the first and only goal. But a few minutes remained for play, and although the Rovers did all they could to equalise, the whistle went, leaving the Middlesex victors of a hard fought game.

The teams were:—

MIDDLESEX.—May, Hilton, Major Long, Wilkinson, Lt. Hall, Lt. Adair, Nicholls, Roberts, Bailey, Clelland, and Lt. Trotter.

ROVERS.—Hogan, C. Brown, Hines, Bromley, Jones, Sharp, A. Brown, Scarfton, Dowaing, Reid, and Simpson.

PASSENGERS BY THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE Austrian Lloyd s. s. Imperator, Captain J. Nicolich, from Trieste, left Aden on the morning of the 13th inst. and is expected to arrive on Monday afternoon, the 18th inst. She carries the following passengers:—

Bartmer, Mr W
Bauer, Mr
Bechtler, Mr I C
Beck, Mr and Mrs Th
Berckefeld, Mayor
Brennwald, Mr and Mrs P
Cresswell, Mr
Cooke, Mrs
Crowder, Mr W
Disct, Mr
Eckart, Mrs and daughter
Essinger, Miss
Fernandez, Dr
Fiury, Miss E
Ghidom, Revd
Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee and daughter.
Jones, Mr and Mrs R F
Kaiser, Mr H
Kehl, Mr and Mrs
Klerk, Revd
King, Mr
Lucki, Revd and Mrs
Macauliffe, Mr
Mayer, Mrs
Mayer, two Misses
Mayer, Mr and Mrs I
Mahorcich, two Misses
Meyer, Mr A
Morassi, Revd
Pasquali, Revd
Powalla, Mr and Mrs
Powell, Cottan, Capt
Read, Mr and Mrs
Reid, Miss
Rogers, Mr and Mrs T
Roth, Mr and Mrs C F
Rustomjee, Master
Sander, Mr and Mrs
Senoen, Mr and Mrs E
Schmozl, Mr
Spinner, Mr and Mrs I
Stein, Dr M A
Stotter, Revd
Strachey, Mr T E
Sturge, Mr P H
Thaler, Mr
Thole, Mr and Mrs A
Voght, Miss
Watson, Mr and Mrs G P
Willans, Revd
Woldey, Mr and Mrs

THE BURHANPUR FIRE RELIEF FUND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please allow me to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of Rs. 100, paid by Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, to the fund already collected in Bombay for giving help to the poor afflicted people of Burhanpur for re-building their houses which were burnt down in the late disastrous fire of April last. I again beg to draw the attention of the wealthy and charitable Hindus and Mahomedans towards this fund, which is wholly in favour of their caste-brothers. Funds are collected in the office of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., or through myself.—Yours, &c.,

MERWANJI BOMANJI IRANEE.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Grant, Surgn Capt, Punjab, I M S, on duty, from Calcutta.

OCTOBER 12.

Morton, Capt, Punjab, 31st P I, on medical certificate, from Simla.

Little, Lt Col, Ms, E Lanc Regt, for embarkatiom, from Wellington.

Beaman, Lieut, Ms, 17th M I, for embarkation, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 12.

Thompson, Surgn Capt, Bengal, A M S, from leave, to Calcutta.

Wyatt, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th October, 1897.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., to-morrow (Friday) at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th October, 1897.

1. There will be 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort (Town Hall Compound) and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, this (Thursday) evening, at 8-45.

2. There will be instructions in laying after drills at Byculla—Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions are reminded that no one who is not qualified is allowed to lay a gun at practice. A member of each Sub-division should be detailed for practice in laying in addition to the No. 1.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have now laid down rules under which passed students of the Sibpore Engineering College, being Europeans and Eurasians, may be appointed to second grade overseership. One such appointment only is to be made every year.

THE military authorities at Fort William are sending 2¼ tons of stores, consisting of flash lights, for use with the Tirah Field Force.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. CUNNINGHAM has been recalled from leave by the Secretary of State.

CAPTAIN L. G. WATKINS, R. A., has been appointed Ordnance Officer on the line of communications of the Tirah Force.

A GUNTAKUL correspondent writes to us:—"On the morning of the 7th instant, Rathnam, a syce travelling in the train from Wadi to Madras, was taken out by the Plague Inspection Medical Officer, suffering with the plague; the poor fellow died this morning, and was burned by order of Dr. Hakim."

THE damage done to the Mulloor bridge on the Mysore State Railway is estimated at Rs. 60,000 by the Company's Assessors. As building a new bridge will cost only from Rs. 80,000, to Rs. 1,00,000, this course, it is practically decided, will be adopted.

AT to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the business will be of an important nature, as a Bill consolidating and amending the Code of Criminal Procedure and another amending the Penal Code will be introduced. Mr. Chalmers and Sir H. T. Prinsep will explain the changes proposed to be made. A Bill amending the Stamp Act will also be brought forward.

AMONG the specimens of Sanskrit literature preserved in the Paris National Library one of the most precious has hitherto been a document which appears to have greatly exercised all the savants on, and a good many savants off, the premises. It was clear that, though all of them professed to understand what it meant in a general way, none of them really did, because there was no general way of interpreting it, and all the readings of it were different. Of course, the more incomprehensible the thing was the more precious it became, and the more carefully it was treasured. A folio or two of Sanskrit that might be just anything—that might "perhaps turn out to be a song, perhaps to be a sermon"—was something for a National Library to be proud of, and for some years that has been the official feeling towards this number in the Rue Richelieu catalogue. But when King Chulalonkorn paid the library a visit the other morning the Sanskrit was brought out, for his delectation, and as a bonne bouche, the cryptogram. His Majesty did not seem to find the slightest difficulty in reading it; indeed, it turned out, oddly enough, to bear his signature. It did not, however, interest him very much, for he explained, it was only an old insurance policy and no longer in force. None of the savants had thought of that and now none of them think much of it.

A SAD suicide occured on board the P. and O. steamer Victoria, which arrived in Colombo harbour on the 4th instant. It was between Aden and Colombo that an Australian lady passenger, who was travelling second class, and who was supposed to be mentally affected, committed suicide by jumping overboard during a moment when the severity of the guardianship which was placed over her became slightly relaxed. The name of the lady has not transpired, but the facts were as follows: The lady had gone home for the Jubilee celebration and was returning to her parents in Australia, distressed in mind and body. A watch was kept on her, and two women were told off to keep charge of her. On the second night out from Aden—about eight o'clock in the evening—the lady was in her cabin with her two attendants, one of whom was sent out to procure a glass of iced water. During her absence the young lady made a spring through the port hole, but had only clambered three-quarters through, when the other attendant sprang forward and succeeded in arresting her by the legs. She screamed for assistance, but owing to the struggles of the would-be suicide, and the rolling of the steamer, assistance came too late too be effective, and she disappeared over the side of the vessel into the water. The steamer was immediately stopped, and patent life-buoys were thrown out which became illuminated the moment they touched the water, and a boat was lowered, the whole of these salvage operations being executed with most praiseworthy despatch. But the body was never seen again, and after rowing about for some minutes the life-buoys were recovered, and the boat put back to the ship.

ACCORDING to the "Berliner Lokalanzeiger" the visit which Rear-Admiral Tirpitz recently paid to Friedrichsruh had for its purpose to intimate to the Iron Chancellor the intention of the Emperor of conferring upon the great armoured cruiser, which has been built as the Ersatz Leipsig, the name of Bismarck. There was, perhaps, a desire of winning the moral prestige of the old statesman to the side of the Government for the furtherance of its naval propaganda. But Prince Bismarck's manifesto in the "Zukunft" is understood to have upset all calculations, and to have rendered it doubtful whether Dr. Von Miquel can rally round the Government the combination of parties necessary for its support. Evidently Prince Bismarck had England in his mind when he denounced the "authorised foreign programme" involving a great increase of the Navy, describing it as "a fantastic plan over which we shall only get into trouble with other people." Latterly not a stone has been left unturned to arouse the patriotic interest of the people in the Navy, but so far without success. A writer in the "Reichswehr" of Vienna discourses upon the various steps that are being taken in Germany to prepare the public mind for large demands for naval purposes and remarks that the naval department is playing a veritable game. One purpose of the recent manœuvres was to illustrate the deficiency of the Fleet in the matter of cruisers, and it was remarked that the veil of secrecy that has been thrown over previous operations of the Fleet was withdrawn, and that an official newsman was quite ready to give information to the inquirer. Very energetic, certainly, are the efforts made in this naval propaganda.

FROM time to time we have described the massed manœuvres of the French artillery, which have grown to greater importance year by year. Critics have sometimes arisen who have spoken with a good deal of bitterness about these particular operations, and now we find the *Progrés Militaire* dealing at some length with the question. It remarks that Generals Philebert and Tricoche, the latter of whom is a well-known artilleryman, have pointed out, in conclusive arguments, the general inutility of such massed operations. We have, indeed, remarked that, for some time back, these writers have been criticising very adversely in the *France Militaire* the proposals of the War Minister concerning the artillery manœuvres. The only people says the *Progrés*, who ared content are the newspaper correspondents flattered by the attention paid to them by the officers, thus leading to a chorus of approval. There is now promised a further development, attributed to the Minister of War, but really the suggestion of the Artillery Committee and the newspapers. It is rumoured that General Billot proposes to gather at the camp of Chalons artillery troops to the extent of a full army corps on a war footing, but the *Progrés* pronounces this to be impossible, and says that if it could be done, the result would be disastrous to discipline, leading to such conditions as existed before the war of 1870.

THE experimental use of aluminium cooking utensils by the French troops engaged in the Madagascar campaign has resulted in a favourable report by the Ministry of War. Their lightness as compared with other equipment of this nature has proved of great advantage in the matter of transport, and their durability and cleanlines by their freedom from liability to rust. The rations were also more rapidly cooked in these vessels. It appears, however, that this equipment would in all probability prove to be somewhat costly, owing to the fact that it cannot be repaired by any process of soldering.

THE Japanese Government has ordered at Elbing a seagoing torpedo-boat of 175 tons, 151ft. long, with a speed of twenty-eight knots, and four coast-defence boats of 82 tons 128ft. long, with a speed of twenty-five knots. The larger boat will have two quickfirers; the others a single gun each. The battleship Yashima constructed by Messrs. Armstrong, left the Tyne on Wednesday morning and throughout the day was engaged off the mouth of the river steaming at varying speeds, and undergoing turning trials, &c. She is a vessel of magnificent appearance and great power, reflecting the highest credit upon all concerned in her construction.

CONSIDERING the great interest taken by the public in its Fleet it has been rather surprising that no "Naval War Game" has hitherto achieved popularity. Some of those already invented have been obviously intended rather for the professional element than for the general public, and others, again, may have been considered too childish. A new game, however, which we have lately seen and which is called "Naval Hazard" appears to possess qualities which should bring it into public favour. It is unquestionably highly realistic, being played on a board with two squadrons composed of miniature war vessels, and ramming, boarding, and blowing up by tropedoes or submarine mines can all be carried out. The ships may be partially disabled or totally destroyed, a certain number of points being allowed for successful execution of damage to the enemy's vessels. We do not quite understand whether it is intended that gun power in the ships should be taken into account, and in this respect it may be that some improvement can be effected. But as it is the game should prove very attractive, and particularly amongst those who have interested themselves in modern naval warfare. The rules are particularly clear and concise, and such as can be learnt by any person of average intelligence. After a trial we are inclined to think that it will not be long before "Naval Hazard" will become a favourite with all who desire to combine a little healthy excitement with some knowledge of naval tactics.

THE French grand manœuvres have had this year a character of particular interest, partly because behind them lay the idea of a possible violation of Belgian neutrality, and partly because the operations took place in the district surrounding Saint Quintin, where Faidherbe gave battle to the Germans in 1870. General de France, president of the staff committee, has directed the manœuvres. After certain preliminary exercises of regiment against regiment, the 1st Corps (General Chanoine) and the 2nd Corps (General Brugere) manœuvred against one another, and finally, the two corps together, against an enemy represented by an infantry division and brigades of marine infantry and chasseurs a pied under General Kessler. For practical purposes in the corps manœuvres each corps operated as an army—which, we observe, a military writer in the "Gaulois" regards as a grave mistake—and, as if to accentuate this feature, to each corps were attached two divisions of cavalry. General de France desired to give wide scope to the mounted arm, because he considers the manœuvres to be the sanction of the year's work for the cavalry in regard to reconnaissance in force, exploration by smaller bodies, the transmission of intelligence, &c. The idea of the operations of corps against corps is given by the "France Militaire." The northern or national side had received intelligence that an enemy had captured La Fere and Laon and invested Rheims. The national army to operate against the investing forces was covered by a corps (1st Corps with the 5th Cavalry Division) concentrated at Lillers. Informed then that important forces detached from the enemy to the right bank of the Somme were moving northward the commander of the northern army ordered his covering forces to proceed against them, and throw them back beyond the Somme. On the southern side the army supposed to be investing Rheims was covered by a corps (2nd Corps with 5th Cavalry Division) on the bank of the Somme of Rozieres-en-Santerre. Informed of the presence of considerable forces in the direction of Aire, the commander on the southern side ordered these troops to move northward to gain touch with the forces of the enemy, and to engage them and throw them back beyond the Scarpe if they attempted any operations south of a line between Arras and Doullens.

THERE was considerable excitement in the old Sussex town of Midhurst and its neighbourhood at the news that the new Earl of Egmont—ex-member of the London County Council Fire Brigade—had arrived in the town, and was staying at the Angel. The tenants and labourers on the estate are expecting great things from the new earl. As he knows something of the life and ways of the working class, they anticipate sympathetic treatment at his hands. As usual, the coachmen, gardeners, and all the employes at Cowdray Park have received notice to leave, but they are of course hoping to be taken on by the new earl. The old earl kept no less than twenty-six gardeners at Cowdray Park, and almost outrivalled the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth in the amount of money which he lavished upon his grounds. In spite of the lively expectations which have been formed as to the new earl, there is a great deal of regret at the loss of his predecessor, who had endeared himself with the peasants of the neighbourhood. At present there are a number of the old labourers on the estate drawing pensions, and the deceased earl has made provision in his will that these pensions shall be continued.

THE very serious loss in officers which our troops have suffered during the course of the recent fighting on the frontier, writes the Lahore paper, brings prominently again into view the imperative necessity of having our British officers dressed more like their men when on service. At present any man could pick off all eight officers of a native infantry regiment by their helmets alone at 800 yards, much more serious does the matter become at 200 and 300 yards range. The helmet is undoubtedly more comfortable and suitable to a British officer than a lungi, but we have to consider the interests of the service before individual comfort or convenience. The fighting efficiency of a native regiment depends to a very large extent on its British officers, and it appears little short of folly to expose these unduly, as they now are, to the danger of being picked off. A simple order from headquarters would set the matter on a satisfactory footing, and once the novelty had worn off we feel assured that the change would be appreciated. In several Bengal Cavalry regiments the change has already been made, and after two or three weeks' active service it is impossible to tell an officer from his men.

THE general idea of the French Corps manœuvres which led to cavalry encounters during the period of reconnaissance, resulted in an interesting engagement on September 7. Owing to the bad weather on the previous day the operations were arrested after the cavalry combat, but on the next morning the 1st Corps marched south-east by Pommier on one hand and Berles-au-Bois on the other. A strong advanced-guard was deployed across the front and the troops were in short columns with intervals to facilitate rapid deployment. General Brugere, at the same time, was marching with the 2nd Corps in a similar formation north-west on Bucquoy and Gommecourt. Each commander had placed his brigade of cavalry on the wertern side of his advance and his cavalry division on the east, and cavalry actions were expected to herald the general action. The first took place at seven o'clock in the morning at Courcelles-le-Comte. In presence of the Minister-of-War, who showed great activity throughout the day. A second charge took place between the wood of Andiler and the village of Douchy-les-Ayette, but unforeseen difficulties prevented the collision occurring as was intended, and the two commanders, having the same ideas, circled round the wood and their forces met on the northern side at Le Hameau. Other cavalry encounters took place to the west, where the south party, having artillery, was awarded the victory. As to the infantry encounter not much can be said about it, for the correspondent of the *France Militaire* describes it as an inextricable *meli-melo* concerning which the general directing was himself puzzled, for he covered both parties with praise. Before his criticism of the manœuvres the commanders on both sides read their instructions, and General Duchesne gave an account of the operations of the cavalry. General de France then proceeded to discuss very soberly the manœuvres of the previous four days, administering blame here and there, but being generally full of praise.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE title of Sarah Grand's new novel arises out of the name of her heroine. The Beth Book is the story of one Elizabeth, a child who becomes a woman of genius. Sarah Grand gave the title a good deal of consideration before finally adopting it. Mr. Heinemann hopes to have the novel ready before October has closed. At the beginning of the month he will issue Stevenson's St. Ives, with Q's winding-up chapters. He has other novels in hand from the pens of Mr. Stephen Crane, Mr. Robert Hichens, Mr. H. G. Wells, Dr. Max Nordau and Mr. Harold Frederic.

Two fiction volumes by leading American writers will be published by Messrs. Harper within a few weeks. The always welcome Uncle Remus has found further inspiration in his own State of Georgia. He calls the result Aaron in the Wild Woods, and of course the book has pictures. The other work is Miss Wilkins's novel, Jerome, in which the scene and the life are again those of New England. The story is one of a farmer boy, who is left the head of the household through the mysterious disappearance of his father.

Mr. Grant Richards announces for early issue a volume of verse which will have a special interest for those who can remember the achievement of the minor writers in the fifties and sixties. Entitled Poems by A. and L., the volume is the collected work of the two sisters Arabella and Louisa Shore. In some sense it is supplementary to a volume published last year Poems and Memoirs of Louisa Shore. While the Crimean War was in progress the war lyrics written by the sisters attracted a good deal of attention. A group of these will have a place in the coming book.

Mr. Frederick J. Crowest has been writing a monograph on Verdi, the man and the musician. The volume is now finished, and Mr. John Milne, one of our young publishers, will issue it on Oct. 5. The fame of the composer of Il Trovatore, Otello, and Falstaff is as wide as music. His early struggles, and the crown of success which they ultimately brought him, make a wholly romantic story. That story Mr. Crowest has garnered for us in England as the result of much research. Needless to add, he also endeavors to estimate Verdi's position among the great masters of music.

Another section of Messrs. Kegan Paul's Pamphlet Library will be ready about the end of the month. Mr. Ernest Rhys has collected the notable English pamphlets on literary subjects into a couple of volumes. The need for two volumes would indicate that literary pamphlets are more numerous than some people had imagined. Sir Philip Sidney's apology for poetry is a notable tractate. Another is Byron's letter to John Murray in regard to Bowles's attack on Pope. It may be said that literary pamphleteering has largely been concerned with poetry.

We are to have a revised edition of a book which largely marks the study of Hegel in this country. The reference is to Dr. Hutchison Stirling's Secret of Hegel, which first appeared in the year 1865. When the volume came out the name of Hegel had merely become familiar here—little was known regarding his system. Dr. Stirling's book had the effect of bringing German philosophy under the notice of many learned English people who had either ignored it or given it a minor place in their studies.

After twenty years, Dr. Charles Ryan sets down his experiences as a surgeon with the Turks at Plevna and Erzeroum. "I should probably never have written them at all," he declares in effect, "but for my literary friend, Mr. John Sandes, who collaborates with me." Dr. Ryan is an Australian, but his experiences in Turkey were more exciting than he could have got even in the Australian bush. He enjoyed the confidence of Osman Pasha, and knew intimately Tewfik Bey, who also played a large part at Plevna. Dr. Ryan pays a high tribute to the courage of the Turkish soldier under the severest physical pain. Mr. Murray will publish the volume almost at once.

The firm of Messrs. Chambers occupy a position all their own for works of reference. They announce important additions in this respect during the present publishing season. For some years back they have been getting ready a new dictionary of universal biography in one volume. Its title is Chambers' Biographical Dictionary, and in its method it is at once concise and comprehensive. No fewer than 15,000 celebrities of all nations, from the remotest times to the present day, are dealt with. Dr. David Patrick and Mr. F. H. Groome are the editors of the work. Mr. Thomas Davidson has done a like service for a new Chambers' English Dictionary, also nearly ready.

M. Victor Charbound, the author of a scheme for a Congress of Religions at the Exhibition of 1900 is seeing through the press a volume of essays on social subjects—title: La Volonte de Vivre.—Under the pseudonym of Jean Remy, the son of the celebrated Pere Loyson, is to publish a poem he is calling Les Deux Coupes. Another volume of verse to appear shortly is Fleurs de Bruyere by Victor Le Marchand.—The memoirs and occasional writings of Choudieu are to be published in about a fortnight. Choudieu played his own part in the French Revolution as a member of the Legislative Assembly, and as one of the Representatives of the People attached to the armies of the Republic. He died in 1838, leaving behind him a large mass of papers, which have furnished the material for the present volume. The book is edited by M. Victor Barrucand, who supplies a preface, and explanatory notes.—The Comte de Richemond is preparing for publication the letters of Louis de Salamon, Bishop of St. Flour. This prelate was attached to the Court of Louis XVI., when the Revolution broke out. He was at once arrested, but escaped, and throughout the period of the Terror he remained in correspondence with the Pope. His letters, which have been preserved at the Vatican, contain an account written from day to day of the progress of the Revolution and of the scenes which the Bishop witnessed.

It is arranged that Mr. Justin McCarthy's volume of stories, The Three Disgraces, shall appear on Oct. 28. Mrs. Hugh Fraser has finished a novel entitled A Chapter of Accidents, which Messrs. Macmillan will publish. Marcus Warwick, Atheist, is a novel—in some measure a study of our criminal law—which Messrs. Kegan Paul are to publish. The author is Mrs. Alice M. Dale. Lawrence Clavering, a novel by Mr. A. E. W. Mason, who wrote The Courtship of Morrice Butler, will be published on the 25th by Messrs. Innes. A volume of Northumbrian tales and sketches is promised by Messrs. Chatto under the title By the Rise of the River. The writer is Austin Clare, already known for a novel. Mr. Arnold announces a new novel by Mrs. Pinsent. It has the title Job Hildered.

In the Introduction to the Life, M. Tissot narrates how his picture of Calvary surprised his father, "a Christian of the old school." "What," exclaimed the father, "is Calvary not a high mountain in the shape of a sugar loaf, covered with rocks and brushwood?" "Well, now," was the reply, "the Mount of Calvary, though it occupied the summit of the city, was at the most only twenty-two or twenty-three feet high. . . The Christian world has for a long time past had its imagination misled by the fancies of painters. . . they (the painters) have with one accord abandoned the ground of historical and topographical accuracy." In 1886, M. Tissot began his ten years' task of showing, pictorially and descriptively, what the daily life and the social and physical surroundings of Jesus of Nazareth were—as accurately, at any rate, as an exhaustive study of Oriental life—many features of which have undergone but little change in eighteen centuries—enabled him to reproduce them.

As to the question frequently put: Did Jesus lead a kind of monastic life in the interval between his early youth and the beginning of his ministry? M. Tissot's answer is that nothing could be less probable. Jesus, he believes, worked at his trade, contributing to the support of his family just as St. Paul worked at his tent-making, so as not to be a charge to the faithful. As regards miracles, M. Tissot believes that the wine-and-water miracle at Cana was the first Jesus ever performed. This, he points out, the Gospels assert positively. Therefore, M. Tissot rejects the alleged miracles of the childhood of Jesus, such as restoring birds to life, enduing stones with animation, lengthening pieces of wood to save St. Joseph trouble, and so on. It follows that M. Tissot rejects all stories about Christ's journeys to Egypt, for initiation into religious mysteries, or—in a caravan of merchants—to India, where, as the theorists suppose, he learnt the Buddhist doctrine which subsequently found expression in the Sermon on the Mount. Those of M. Tissot's coloured and pen-and-ink drawings which we have seen are exquisitely beautiful. There are, in all, three hundred and eighty of the former and a hundred and fifty of the latter. Each monthly number costs a guinea, and the issue will be complete in October, 1898.

On the 15th of next month Messrs. Harper will publish the Walter Crane edition of Spencer's Shepherd's Calender. The book contains twelve pictures and other devices, which are perhaps the best and most characteristic work which the distinguished artist has lately produced.

Mr. A. G. Bagot's Sport and Travel in India and Central America will be issued shortly by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, who also are to bring out Nature and Sport in South Africa, by Mr. H. A. Bryden, and In Jutland with a Cycle, by Mr. C. Edwards.

This week a story by a new Australian writer, Mr. H. P. MacIlwaine, will be published by Mr. Unwin. It is a story of gold seeking and death finding, and is entitled The Twilight Reef. This week also the same publisher brings out a third edition of Mark Rutherford's last novel, Clara Hopgood. This is rather interesting. In this story, the writer says, in effect, "No" to the question whether a woman should marry a man she no longer loves merely because she has a child by him. For this reply, the religious Press pounced on the author, sorrowfully, as a good man gone wrong.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 13TH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·825	Calm	1	93·1	63·1	64	...	15·86	−11·8
Sirsa	29·826	ESE	3	94·8	61·8	63	...	13·53	+6·07
Delhi	29·810	NW	5	91·7	71·4	41	...	20·16	−6·07
Agra	29·819	Calm	4	94·0	67·9	56	...	38·53*	+11·48
Cawnpore	29·808	Calm	3	94·3	67·6	55	...	26·72	..
Allahabad	29·813	NW	2	92·1	65·4	60	...	42·70	+6·51
Jhansi	29·822	WSW	2	94·8	73·2	37	..	24·62	−12·69
Jacobabad	29·782	Calm	1	100·5	60·0	51	...	4·04	+1·31
Karachi	29·828	ENE	5	93·3	69·0	87	...	11·80	+5·72
Jeypore	29·839	NW	3	96·1	71·0	54	...	15·33	−11·21
Ajmere	29·865	NW	1	89·4	68·6	66	...	22·68	+2·83
Deesa	29·836	ESE	5	93·8	65·5	68	...	21·77	−3·88
Ahmedabad	29·838	Calm	2	95·2	75·6	68	...	31·79	...
Bhuj	29·356	SSW	5	94·5	67·9	72	...	13·09	−6·50
Rajkot	29·853	NNW	3	92·4	70·3	87	...	30·80	+3·16
Ghadechi	29·832	W	5	95·6	70·3	60	...	20·09	..
Veraval	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Neemuch	29·877	S	4	92·7	61·7	38	...	27·88	−2·60
Indore	29·867	Calm	1	88·7	61·1	69	...	30·74	−1·81
Saugor	29·844	W	5	86·8	65·6	50	...	38·99	−6·27
Jubbulpore	29·884	Calm	...	88·4	62·8	81	...	46·63	−9·14
Hoshangabad	29·876	ENE	1	90·3	64·7	74	...	48·59	−4·55
Khandwa	29·865	Calm	3	92·2	68·6	70	...	25·20	−5·42
Raipur	29·814	NE	3	89·8	72·1	67	..	32·64	−14·85
Nagpur	29·833	Calm	2	92·8	70·6	58	..	35·87	−9·03
Amraoti	29·850	ENE	2	93·2	70·8	53	..	24·74	−7·83
Akola	29·861	SE	4	94·0	68·7	63	...	22·81	−9·96
Surat	29·825	Calm	2	95·7	75·0	79	...	39·02	−6·43
Malegaon	29·858	Calm	4	95·4	72·1	70	...	21·44	−0·68
Bombay	29·836	E	7	88·1	77·0	89	0·01	81·46	+10·34
Poona	29·847	NE	5	87·0	70·9	74	0·03	23·47	+1·08
Ahmednagar	29·869	NW	8	83·7	70·4	79	0·04	18·00	...
Aurangabad	29·851	NE	3	91·8	70·7	47	...	22·94	...
Sholapur	29·854	N	7	81·7	72·0	84	0·15	18·47	−8·63
Ratnagiri	29·840	SW	4	86·4	76·4	87	...	136·70	+29·66
Belgaum	29·841	ENE	10	83·2	65·8	85	...	39·46	+0·10
Goa	29·839	NW	6	85·0	76·4	96	..	105·97	..
Karwar	29·836	Calm	3	86·2	[illegible]	88	..	134·68	+16·74
Mangalore	29·841	E	3	85·8	76·9	89	...	152·88	+47·32
Calicut	29·831	NW	8	87·3	76·0	88	2·39	143·09	+54·42
Cochin	29·839	NNE	S	86·8	74·1	92	0·32	115·69	+38·08
Bangalore	29·917	NNE	6	84·3	65·3	95	1·55	32·83	+9·57
Secunderabad	29·806	Calm	3	90·2	72·3	77	...	18·12	−14·15
Masulipatam	29·789	ESE	3	90·6	78·1	98	...	17·54	−9·35
Bellary	29·830	Calm	1	92·7	73·3	66	...	21·08	+8·29
Cuddapah	29·791	NW	L	96·1	77·9	71	...	25·61	+2·86
Madras	[illegible]	W	4	93·0	76·0	76	...	25·29	+6·81
Coimbatore	29·830	E	2	89·4	71·1	90	0·03	9·86	+5·01
Trichinopoly	29·80	WSW	5	96·1	70·9	90	1·59	22·31	+8·12
Negapatam	29·773	NW	6	96·0	74·9	76	...	9·42	−4·04
Colombo	29·810	WSW	10	88·5	80·0	79	0·02	30·00	+4·14
Aden	29·953	NE	9	91·3	74·9	55	..	0·62	+0·19

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H. = 0·47 (83·00); G. T. H. = 0·08 (82·96): St. G. H. = 0·09 (84·73); C. P. = 0·01 (81·46).

* Corrected the rainfall on the 26th September being 5·71 instead 1·48.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, and at Saugor, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds at Madras and Masulipatam and also at Ratnagiri and Bombay are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Colombo. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Cuddapah and Negapatam, and the minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Surat, Malegaon and Secunderabad. The highest and lowest temperatures in the shade were 100° and 60° respectively at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and at Nagpur, Ajmere and Jeypore. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (2·39"), over an inch at Trichinopoly (1·59") and Bangalore (1·15"), light to moderate showers at Sholapur and Cochin, and a few drops at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Coimbatore and Colombo. The cyclonic circulation of wind observed at Ratnagiri and Bombay, and also at Madras and Masulipatam, indicates that the weather at those places is in a slightly unsettled condition. Local showers accompanied by thunder and lightning are probable in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Ceylon, and on the Malabar Coast.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

Wednesday: The barometeric fall, notified yesterday, has been maintained all over the country. The change has been slight to brisk and fairly uniform, and the general distribution of pressure is the same as yesterday's. Pressure is lowest over the Bay, but there is some doubt as to pressure conditions over the Bay, due to uncertainty about the barometer readings on the Arakan Coast. Winds are cyclonic over the Bay area, but except at False Point the force is light. Elsewhere light variable winds and calms are reported. The temperature has changed rather irregularly. Mean temperature is below the normal over north-west India and the Gangetic Plain, but above normal at most other places. The abormal excess is greatest in the Deccan. The highest maxima reported is 100·5 at Jacobabad and 100·3 at Tinnevelly. Moderate rain has fallen over Burma and a large part of the Peninsula, but none elsewhere. The principal amounts are nearly five inches at Cuddalore; over two inches at Bassein, Calicut and Mysore; over one inch at Mimba; Mandalay, Bangalore, Bijapur, Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	82 3	82 08	84 61	81 52
Wednesday, October 13	0 47	0 08	0 09	0 01
Total	82 8[illegible]	82 16	84 [illegible]	81 53
Total fall to 13th Oct. 1896.	88 44	85 69	93 02	87 12
Total fall to 13th Oct. 1895.	73 50	62 86	64 [illegible]	63 95

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

THANA.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	120	95
Tuesday, October 12	0	8
Total	121	3
Total fall to 12th October 1896	[illegible]	12

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	223	17
Tuesday, October 12	0	13
Total	223	30

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th October, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches 29·837
Temperature of the Air ....degrees 82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 78·0
Dew Point .... 76·4
Relative humidity of Air............ ·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)... 2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees 88·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............ 76·8
General Directions of wind* ....ENE, NW, SE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles 187
Fall of Rain............ 0·01
Total fall during month............ 2·51
" " year .... 81·53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 13th October ...... 0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th October 1897.

1. There will be drill daily at the Riding School, from 7 a.m.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall, this evening (Thursday 14th) from 6 p.m.

All members are requested to attend.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

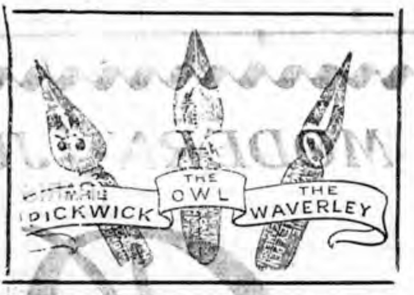
DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY-CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
Trade W Mark
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

DISINFECT WITH SANITAS
FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &c.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Valuable Book
"HOW TO DISINFECT,"
free on application.
The SANITAS Co., Ltd.,
BETHNAL GREEN,
LONDON, E.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS
Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.
"They are a Treasure."
Standard.
Sold by all Stationers.



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer
They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS. EDINBURGH.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY
Messrs R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there are to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Lake are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere. ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

COVENTRY CROSS
CYCLES.
Second to None.
Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Fully illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

HUNTLY OF BLEND
ALL MERCHANTS.
REGISTERED HB
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW
Facsimile of Label.
AGENTS:
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

50 Cigarettes
IN COMMEMORATION OF "THE DIAMOND JUBILEE"
50 Cigarettes
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED by
FROM BEST TURKISH TOBACCO
THE SUN NEVER SETS
D. MACROPOLO BOMBAY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box ot 50, Re. 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**.

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a coo fragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS.

Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT

HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

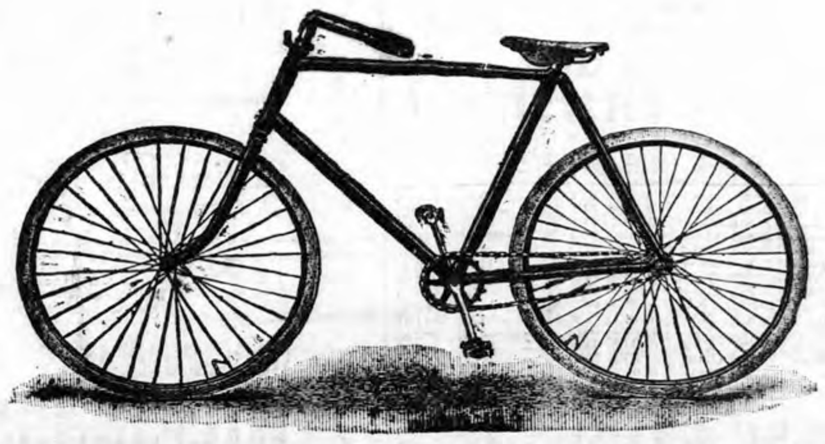
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33 lbs.	Rs. 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

For THE Health AND Beauty OF THE SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap

6d PER TABLET, THREE IN A BOX 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

Dartring Brand

from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1/-

---

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.

From £4 upwa

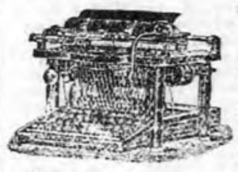
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Agents for M. OPPNHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.



The Original and the Standard Writing Machine of the World

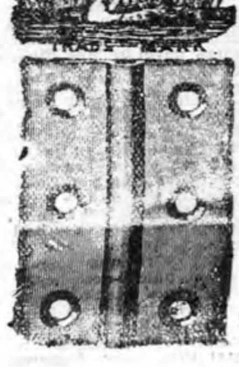
Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.

Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks, Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal, Literary, Scientific, or Medical users.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application to

WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
27, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
In ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON, GEORGE STREET, & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.